

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXII.—No. 569.

JUNE 1, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

EXPLORATION OF ICELAND.—A New

Edition of the ADDRESS of the Vice-President of the ALPINE CLUB, MR. WILLIAM LONGMAN, on the EXPLORATION of ICELAND, which was printed for private circulation, may now be had, with a MAP showing the proposed Route of Exploration, price Half-a-Crown. A postscript has been added containing suggestions for a Modification of the intended Route, with a daily Itinerary of the Journey, drawn up under the advice of an Icelandic Merchant.

Without professing to be more than a succinct statement of the results of the experience gained by previous travellers—among whom Henderson holds the first place—this pamphlet contains an amount of reliable information which the intending tourist to Iceland will find of the utmost value.—*Times*, May 23.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN and Co. Paternoster-row.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

President: The Right Hon. the EARL of CARLISLE, K.G., &c. &c.
Subscription, ONE GUINEA.

Subscribers may select to the amount of their subscription from a variety of copyright works of art in ceramic statuary, Wedgwood-ware, metal, or photographs, chromo-lithographs, &c., with ONE CHANCE FOR EACH GUINEA SUBSCRIBED in the next Distribution of Prizes. Specimens on view in the Crystal Palace, and at the offices of the local agents.

Prospectus forwarded on application to
I. WILKINSON, Secretary.
* * The Subscription List closes in July.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY (for PROMOTING

the KNOWLEDGE of ART), 24, Old Bond-street.
ON VIEW, daily from Ten till Five, REDUCED WATER-COLOUR COPIES from various Frescoes by Masaccio, Pinturicchio, Francia, &c. Admission Free.

Subscription for Annual Publications, 1s. 1s.

For Prospectuses and List of Works on Sale, apply to the Assistant-Secretary, JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.

SWITZERLAND.—The CONFLAGRATION

at GLARUS.—A SUBSCRIPTION is OPEN, on behalf of the sufferers by the late catastrophe, which, by the sudden destruction of nearly 500 houses, has deprived upwards of 3000 persons of their homes and necessities of life.

The Swiss resident in this country, and all benevolent persons sympathizing with the case, are earnestly solicited to send their contributions to the Swiss Consulate-General, 21, Old Broad-street, City; or to Messrs. GLYN and Co., Bankers, Lombard-street.
Amount already subscribed, 597l. 3s.

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.—All persons

who have become possessed of imperfect Sets of the Works of this Society, either by inheritance or by purchase, and who wish to complete the same, are requested to communicate with Messrs. NICHOLS, 25, Parliament-street, Westminster; the Council of the Society having recently made arrangements by which this object may be effected upon favourable terms. The two Books issued for the year 1860-1 are now both ready for delivery; and the Report made at the Anniversary may be had gratuitously. The Annual Subscription is One Pound.

MEMORIAL to the late Sir CHARLES

BARRY, F.R.S., &c.—As there is reason to believe that permission will be granted to erect a Marble Statue of Sir Charles Barry, in the New Palace at Westminster, when the requisite funds are provided, noblemen and gentlemen who may desire to do honour to the memory of that eminent architect, are invited to forward their subscriptions to Messrs. Drummond, bankers, Charing Cross, with whom an account has been opened for the "Barry Memorial," in the names of the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P.; Lieut-General the Hon. Sir E. Cust, K.C.H., F.R.S.; Sir Charles L. Eastlake, F.R.S., President R.A.; C. R. Cockerell, Esq. R.A.; William Tite, Esq., F.R.S., M.P., President R.I.B.A., who have consented to act as treasurers and trustees.

M. DIGBY WYATT, } Hon. Secs.
CHARLES C. NELSON, }

To whom it is requested that all communications may be addressed, at the Rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, No. 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL

RESTORATION.

London Committee.

Lord HENRY G. LENOX, M.P., Chairman.

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Contributions are earnestly requested, which may at the option of the donor be spread over a period of five years. Subscriptions in aid of this work will be received by Messrs. DRUMMOND, Charing-cross; Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITH, Lombard-street; or, if sent by letter, may be addressed to Lord HENRY G. LENOX, M.P., 3, Cloisters, Westminster Abbey.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—Book

Societies, Town and Village Libraries, and Reading-rooms, in every part of the country, are supplied from this extensive library with new and choice books, on hire.

Terms of subscription, with lists of the principal works at present in circulation, will be forwarded postage free on application.

Two or three families in any neighbourhood may unite in one subscription, and obtain constant access to the best new works in history, biography, religion, philosophy, travel, and the higher class of fiction, without disappointment or delay.

The present rate of increase exceeds one hundred and eighty thousand volumes per annum, consisting chiefly of works of permanent interest and value.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 500, 510, and 511, New Oxford-street, and 20, 21, and 22, Museum-street, London; 74 and 76, Cross-street, Manchester; and 45, New-street, Birmingham.

THE PRESS.

C. MITCHELL and CO., Agents for the Sale and Transfer of Newspaper Property, are instructed to INVEST ONE THOUSAND TO TWO THOUSAND POUNDS in the purchase of a well-established PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER, of liberal principles.

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To be SOLD, a PROVINCIAL CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER, with excellent jobbing business attached, capable of great extension. Goodly and not less than 1000l. The strictest confidence required and given. Apply by letter or "TYPE," addressed care of Messrs. Hooper, Law Stationers, 45, Fleet-street, E.C.

CHURCH NEWSPAPER.—WANTED

TO PURCHASE, the COPYRIGHT of a WEEKLY CHURCH NEWSPAPER, of moderately high tone in respect to Church Politics.
Address W. JAQUET, Esq., Solicitor, 9, Clifford's-inn, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE ARTS.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall east (close to the National Gallery) from 9 till dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Sec.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 55, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

HISTORY of WATER COLOUR

PAINTING. An Exhibition of Paintings from Private Collections, illustrating the History of the Art at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. Daily from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. Admission One Shilling. Catalogues Sixpence.

GERMAN ACADEMY of ART, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly.—THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS and WORKS of ART, by the most eminent living German Masters, selected from the Royal Academies at Berlin, Dusseldorf and Königsberg, will OPEN on Monday next, June 3. Admission 1s.

PAINTERS' COMPANY.—The Second

Annual EXHIBITION of WORKS of DECORATIVE ART commences at the Hall of the Company, No. 2, Little Trinity-lane, Cannon-street West, City, THIS DAY (Saturday), the 1st of June, and continues until the 30th. Admission gratis, from 11 to 4 daily. By order of the Court, P. N. TOMLINS, Clerk.

EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR

DRAWINGS, ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION, 1861.

Patrons.—THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. In order to afford a more especial recognition of the claims of this branch of art than is possible at the general annual Exhibition in the autumn, the Council have determined to OPEN an EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS on the 17th of June, to continue to the end of July.

On this occasion the opportunity of exhibiting will not be confined to artists and to private individuals, but will be extended to the trade generally.

Works should be forwarded so as to arrive not later than the first week in June.

Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, of 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, will take charge of any works sent to him to forward.

Parties willing to contribute are requested to communicate particulars to the Honorary Secretary as early as possible, as it is desirable to ascertain the extent of the proposed Exhibition, and what space will be required.

A copy of the Regulations, and further particulars, may be obtained on application to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. RICHARD ASPDEN, 24, Mosley-street, Manchester.

HENRY COOK, Hon. Sec.

THE GENERAL EXHIBITION of MODERN PICTURES in Oil and Water-Colours, will take place in the autumn, as usual.

CLARKINGTON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC

ALBUM.—Portraits of Members of the House of Commons. First Series now ready, to be had at all dealers, price 1s. 6d. each.

Sponsalia House, 246, Regent-street, W.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH!—This

great PICTURE by R. DOWLING, is now ON VIEW at BETJEMANN'S, 28, Oxford-street, W. Admission 6d. Fridays and Saturdays 1s.

SALOON for ARTS and ANTIQUITIES.

A rich Collection of Antiquities. Old and Modern Paintings, Water-Colour Drawings, Engravings, Sculptures, Wood Sculptures, Armour, Carved Frames, Gems, &c. &c. is OPEN at Briener-street, 40, Munich. HERR SPENGLER, Proprietor. Commis-lions for purchase at public sales will be conscientiously executed.

The proprietor is permitted to refer to the CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand as voucher for his respectability.

TO PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS.—

MACHINING FOR THE TRADE.

Mr. CROCKFORD is prepared to undertake the MACHINING of BOOK-WORK and NEWSPAPER'S. Single cylinder Machines—perfecting ditto (with the "set-off" for woodcuts)—and two-feeder machines. Specimens and estimates furnished on application to the OVERSEER, 316, Strand, W.C.

MUSIC.

MR. KUHE begs to announce that his GRAND ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place at St. James's Hall, on Thursday, June 29. Full particulars will be duly announced.
12, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, W.

MR. SIMS REEVES at Mrs. HOLMAN

ANDREWS' MATINEE, Saturday, June 8th, Miss Arabella Goldard, Madame Sainton-Dolby, M. Sainton, and M. Paque. Accompanist—M. Emile Berger.
Tickets, 15s., may be obtained at the principal Music Warehouses; and of Mrs. ANDREWS, at her residence, No. 50, Bedford-square.

MADAME CATHERINE HAYES has

the honour to announce her first MATINEE MUSICAL, to take place on Tuesday, June 25, at 25, Park-lane, by the kind permission of Mrs. Rawson Reed.
Tickets, One Guinea each, to be obtained of the principal Music-sellers; and of Madame HAYES, at her residence, 15, Westbourne-park, W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mrs. ANDERSON'S

GRAND MORNING CONCERT, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1861.

Tickets can be obtained at Mrs. ANDERSON'S residence, 34, Nottingham-place; of ADDISON, HOLMES, and LUCAS, 210, Regent-street; CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 301, Regent-street; R. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street; KENT, PROWSE, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and at AUSTIN'S Ticket Office, 28, Piccadilly. Stalls, 21s.; Reserved Seats, Area, or Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Tickets for the Unreserved Places, 7s. and 2s. 6d.

MARGATE PROMENADE BAND.—The

Committee are desirous of obtaining the SERVICE of a PROMENADE BAND, for at least ten weeks, to commence playing on or about the 2nd day of July next. The band to consist of twelve performers, in uniforms, and to be subject to such regulations as the committee may deem expedient.

Tenders, addressed to the Honorary Secretaries, to be sent in on or before Saturday, the 8th June, 1861.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other tender.

T. U. REEVE, } Hon. Secretaries.
JOHN BAYLY, }

Margate, May 29, 1861.

SALES BY AUCTION.

The Crown Lease of the Parthenon Club, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, with possession at Lady-day 1862.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and

LYE have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at Garraway's (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private treaty), the CROWN LEASE, for an unexpired term of 21 years, at a ground rent of 10s. per annum, of that noble pile of BUILDINGS, with courtyard, on the east side of Regent-street, Waterloo-place, now occupied by the Parthenon Club; on lease to the Parthenon Club for a term which will expire at Lady-day 1862, at 1545l. per annum, but which rent has been reduced to 1000l. per annum, in consideration of a premium of 7000l. At the expiration of the club lease there is no doubt that a rental of at least 2500l. per annum may be readily obtained, from the situation, capabilities, and extent of the property. More detailed advertisements will shortly appear. The property may be viewed by introduction only to the Secretary.

Further particulars to be obtained of Messrs. BOLTON, BEL-FOUR, and BOLTON, Elm-court, Temple; and at the offices of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, No. 6, Lancaster-place, W.C.

THE TENISON LIBRARY.

MESSRS. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN

WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their house, No. 13 (late 15) Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, the 3rd of JUNE, 1861, and five following days, at ONE o'clock precisely, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament and with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, the VALUABLE LIBRARY, formed by Archbishop Tenison, during the reigns of King Charles II., James II., William III., and Queen Anne, comprising among other important works, Versions of the Holy Scriptures, including Biblia Sacra Polyglotta cum Castell. Lexico; Biblia Graeca, Aldus, 1518, with the Autograph of the celebrated Polish Reformer, John a Lesczko; Biblia Sacra, Finnic, the rare first edition, 1642; the Holy Bible, printed by Christopher Barker, 1585; the Holy Bible, printed at Cambridge, 1638, with the error of the press, Acts vi. 3; Libri duo Samuelis et Libri duo Regum, first edition in the Russian dialect, of the high degree of rarity; Prae, 1518; the New Testament, in Latine and English, by Coverdale, printed by Nicholson, 1538; An Abridgement of the New Testament, in Welsh verse, by R. Jones, 1653; King Edward the Sixth's Book of Common Prayer, translated into French by F. Philippe, printed by Gaultier, 1553; Book of Common Prayer, 1664, "The Sealed Book," a very fine copy on large paper; Miscellaneous Union Sermon, two editions, 1515 and 1519; and other Service Books for Salisbury use, viz., Horae, 1528; Hymni, 1541; Two Editions of the Manuale, 1543 and 1554, and the Processionale, 1545; The Golden Legend, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1527; Capgrave, Nova Legenda Anglia, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1516; The First and extremely rare Edition of Bp. Fisher's Treatise of the Seven Penitential Psalms, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1508; Lindwood's, Provinciale, one of the earliest books printed at Oxford; a copy of the Original Edition of Knox's History of the Church of Scotland (1544); Higden's Polychronicon, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1495; Holinshed's Chronicles, 3 vols., 1567-7; Gale et Fell, Scriptores Angli, 3 vols., 1684-91; The Original Edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, 1659; M. de Non, Antiquarian, 3 vols., 1655-73; Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, thick paper, 1677; Ashmole's Order of the Garter, large paper, 1672; a few interesting Works relating to America, including Smith's Virginia, with all the maps, 1622; Purchas's Pilgrims, 5 vols., 1625-6, &c., &c.
May be viewed two days prior; and catalogues had on receipt of six stamps.

MR. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS will

continue his GRAPHIC LECTURES on NATURAL HISTORY, at Egyptian Hall, on Monday, June 3, at Three o'clock p.m., by a Sketch of the Order Quadrumana, or Four-handed Animals, from the Lemur to the Gorilla, contrasting Gorilla with the Human Form.

Reserved seats, 3s.; area, 2s.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, and NEWS AGENTS.—Required, by the advertiser, aged 18, a RE-ENGAGEMENT (In-door). Accustomed to the duties of a Post-office, and is a good penman. Good references as to capacity, &c. Address "P. G.," Post-office, St. Neot's, Hunts.

TO BOOKSELLERS and PUBLISHERS.—The advertiser, who has had great experience, and possesses some knowledge of the stationery business, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT, in town, as CLERK or ASSISTANT. Address "E. S.," Mr. Spikings, No. 5, Dover-street, Piccadilly, W.

TO FIRST-CLASS BOOKSELLERS and others.—At the West End.—To be LET, commanding BUSINESS PREMISES, at a low rent, the incoming tenant of which could have the patronage from a public literary institution. Apply at Messrs. DEEKS and BRAYNE'S, Bishop's-road, Westbourne-terrace, W.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and PRINTERS.—A gentleman, being about to retire from a BUSINESS, carried on for nearly thirty years, in an attractive locality in the south of England, wishes to meet with a PURCHASER for it. To be sold by valuation without goodwill. Address for particulars Mr. HOLMES, 43, Paternoster-row.

PAPER MILL WANTED.—WANTED TO RENT on LEASE, a PAPER MILL, in perfect working order, with good water supply, and equal to the working up of from twenty to twenty-five tons of rags per week. The borders of the Thames or Medway preferred. Address F. WEST, Esq., 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. *Notice.*—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

CLASSICAL TUTOR in a school for gentlemen's sons in Brighton. Wanted an Oxford or Cambridge graduate, one who has had experience in the management of boys, and who would be willing to share in the routine of school duties. Salary, with board and lodging, 100*l.* per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3742, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH JUNIOR ASSISTANT, in a select establishment of twelve pupils, in the northern suburbs of London. He must be well versed in history and geography, and competent to teach Euclid. A young man about 20 years of age, and from the North (Inverness or Aberdeen) would be preferred. Salary offered 23*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3744, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER of a county gaol school, to instruct prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, under the superintendence of the chaplain; must be a member of the Church of England, and should have some knowledge of music and singing. Salary 50*l.* Locality Cornwall. Applicants to send in testimonials before the 8th of June. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3746, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT TUTOR in a clergyman's family. Required at Midsummer a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, in holy orders; one who has taken honours preferred, and who has had some experience in teaching. Liberal salary. Locality Sussex. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3748, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SECOND MASTER of a Cambridge grammar school. Must be a graduate of Cambridge, and qualified to take the lower division of the school both in classics and mathematics. Stipend 165*l.* and a house rent free and kept in repair, adjoining the school. Applicants to send in testimonials before June 18. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3750, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR for a youth 14 years of age; locality South Wales. Applicants to state qualification, college, age, experience, salary, testimonials, and references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3752, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a boarding and day school, near Bristol, to teach English, arithmetic, writing, and Latin to the younger boys. Salary at least 20*l.* per annum, with board and residence. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3754, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farm-house, to take the entire charge of three children under 10 years of age, to teach them English and music, and to attend to their wardrobe; she will be also required to make herself useful in domestics. One who has a knowledge of dressmaking preferred. Applicants to state salary required, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3756, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a quiet family, to take the entire charge of four children. She must be an active, energetic Christian, and have had some years' experience. Applicants to state age, salary required, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3758, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Wanted, at Michaelmas next, in a family in the country, a young lady (under 25 years of age), to teach and take charge of three girls, ages 8 to 13. No objection to one who has not been out before; a good temper indispensable; religious principles, strictly High Church; a comfortable home. Applicants to state age, salary, and references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3760, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS of EXPERIENCE, for five pupils between the ages of 6 and 16. She must be competent to give a good English education, and to teach French, German, and the usual accomplishments. Applicants to state qualifications, salary, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3762, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, resident, and of the Church of England, wanted early in August for two little boys, aged 7 and 6 years. Must be competent to instruct them in good English, with the usual branches, Latin, French, drawing, and elementary music. She will also have the charge of them. Good references indispensable. Applicants to state age, terms, &c. Locality Dorsetshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3764, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, to instruct five children, the eldest 10, in English, French, music, and the rudiments of Latin. Age not under 25. Will be expected to assist in the management of her pupils' wardrobe. Wanted at Midsummer. References required. Locality Lincolnshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3766, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS to instruct three children under 10 years of age, in English and music, and to take charge of them and their wardrobe. Applicants to state terms, and give a reference. Wanted at Midsummer. Locality Lincolnshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3768, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farm-house, to take the charge of two children. Must be competent to teach music, and willing to make herself generally useful. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3770, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS and HOUSEKEEPER in a widower's family, consisting of two children and one servant. Applicants to state salary required and age, also to give references. Locality Suffolk. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3772, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MUSICAL TEACHER, in a ladies' school in Westmoreland. Required a young lady to teach the pianoforte and singing well, and without the aid of masters; one who is a conscientious member of the Church of England, and of lady-like appearance and manners, is especially desired. An increasing salary, commencing with 20*l.* is offered, and 5*l.* will be allowed for travelling expenses. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3774, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MISTRESS of a school for girls and infants; average attendance 90. Required one who is possessed of a Government certificate, experience in the management of a school, and also good health. The being a member of the Church of England is necessary, and, if combined with Evangelical views, would be preferred. Salary 40*l.* and a fourth part of Capitation Grant is offered for an efficient mistress. The vacancy will occur at Midsummer. Locality Somerset. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3776, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ARTICLED PUPIL. A vacancy for one on half terms, in a private institution for educating governesses, will occur at Midsummer. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3778, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, for a boy 8 years and a girl 5 years old. She will be required to take the entire care of the children and teach English thoroughly and Latin. The situation is in the country. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3780, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family for three children, the eldest under 7 years of age. One who has some experience is desired. Accomplishments not necessary. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3782, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. Wanted at Midsummer, a young lady to take the entire charge of her pupils and instruct them in English, French, and music. Applicants to state age, salary, &c. Locality Warwickshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3784, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. *Notice.*—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

AS AFTERNOON TUTOR, in or near London, to little boys. Advertiser offers his services from half-past two daily, to give instruction in English and Latin. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3786, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY TUTOR; in or near London preferred, otherwise abroad, and in a good family; age 35. Teaches mathematics, English, arithmetic, geography, writing, history, elementary classics, &c. &c. Has been twice master in a training college, and three years tutor in a nobleman's family in Hungary. Can give many references to ladies and gentlemen in England; is a good companion for youths, and of very great and varied experience. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3788, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL, and DRAWING MASTER; age 33. Has had twelve years' experience; is patient, and a good disciplinarian. Can teach English generally, writing, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, drawing, painting in water-colours, and bookkeeping; possesses a good knowledge of French, drilling, trigonometry, field measuring, and fortifications. Salary 70*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3790, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS EVENING TUTOR (after five p.m.), either at his own residence at Hampstead or at the pupil's. Advertiser has had 10 years' experience in preparing pupils for the public schools and competitive examinations. The course of instruction includes English, French, and mathematics, with French and German. Terms moderate, and junior pupils not objected to. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3792, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GERMAN and FRENCH MASTER, by a native of Germany, a Protestant and 25 years of age. Speaks English, and is a good mathematician; he can also teach the violin, singing, drilling, fencing, gymnastics, and all military sciences, as well as rudimentary Greek and Latin. Terms from 70*l.* to 80*l.* per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3794, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS HINDOSTANI TEACHER in a school; age 31; was born and resided for more than twenty years in India; possesses high testimonials. Would be happy to receive pupils to visit private pupils. Terms, four guineas per quarter, two lessons a week. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3796, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS HEAD MASTER in a public school. A gentleman having been for some years at the head of the English department of a public school, wishes for a re-engagement at Midsummer. He is Ph.D. and M.A. of a first-rate German university, and has received the Austrian Gold Medal for Literary Merit. Teaches Latin, mathematics, English, French, and German commercial correspondence, fortification, chemistry, and the various subjects of the Government and middle-class examination (exclusive of Greek). As he has now private boarders in his own house, he would probably be able to introduce pupils. Copies of testimonials may be seen at the Critic Office. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3798, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of MODERN LANGUAGES, in a first-class school or college. Advertiser is a native of Prussia, a graduate of Berlin University, and has been resident master of modern languages at a Perthshire college since October 1837; age 37. Salary not under 120*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3799, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MATHEMATICAL and COMMERCIAL ASSISTANT in a school, or as PRIVATE TUTOR in a family, by a gentleman of considerable experience in tuition, and fully competent to discharge the duties of the position he seeks. He also teaches the elements of Latin and French, as well as those subjects which are comprised in sound English education. Possesses several excellent testimonials; age 32. Salary required, 50*l.* if resident, otherwise 90*l.* A less salary would be accepted if within an easy distance of King's College, London, advertiser being desirous of availing himself of the lectures given there. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3800, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER (non-resident) in a school, or VISITING TUTOR; in or near London preferred. Advertiser is a B.A. of Cambridge (high Senior Optime), and fully qualified to teach mathematics, moderate classics and French, English subjects, chemistry, elementary Hebrew, &c. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3801, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PRIVATE TUTOR. An Oxford man would be glad to read with two or three pupils in the higher classes during the holidays. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3802, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, with a house for the pupil. A gentleman, living near the Regent's-park, having a pupil residing with him who attends lectures at King's College during the day, and reads with him in the evening, wishes to meet with another. Terms two guineas a week, including board and residence. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3803, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, by a gentleman, who is married and possessor of considerable experience in tuition, formerly of Winchester College and Oxford. He gives instruction in Greek, Latin, prose and verse composition, arithmetic, &c. Terms moderate; if at advertiser's residence near Portman-square, 2*s.* per hour. High testimonials, and references to clergymen and others. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3804, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, at the pupil's or his own residence in the neighbourhood of Portman-square. Teaches Greek and Latin classics, including prose and verse composition, Euclid, arithmetic, &c. Was formerly of Winchester school, and subsequently of Pembroke College, Oxford. Has had 15 years' experience in tuition. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3805, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, in law, classics, logic, political economy, English composition, &c., by an M.A. who has obtained prizes in the above-mentioned subjects. Testimonials can be seen at the Critic Office. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3807, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, within an easy distance of St. Paul's Cathedral. A graduate of Oxford in holy orders would be happy to receive into his family one or two pupils as boarders for the public schools, and to assist them in the preparation of their studies; or he would read for two or three hours daily with any youth who may be preparing himself for the military or civil service examinations, or for matriculation at either of the universities. The highest references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3809, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, by a gentleman accustomed to tuition, and competent to teach Latin and Greek (prose and verse, as at public schools), French, drawing, thorough English, with rudimentary Italian, and mathematics. Has prepared boys for most of the public schools, and among them the sons of two noblemen. Studied at the University of Paris before becoming a private tutor. Terms, with board and lodging, 150*l.* per annum at least; for a temporary engagement 15*l.* per month, with board, &c. Is a member of the Church of England, and 23 years of age. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3811, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PROFESSOR of German, French, and Italian, in a family or school, by a German gentleman of twenty years' experience in tuition. Good references both in Paris and London. Terms 60*l.* per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3813, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PROFESSOR of the French language and literature. A French gentleman, 35 years of age, and contributor for eight years to the standard magazines and encyclopedias in Paris (*Athenaeum Français, Revue Contemporaine, Revue Française, Correspondant, Encyclopédie Moderne, &c.* &c.) is open to an engagement at Midsummer; a school in or near London, and a non-resident position, would be preferred. Has been two years in England, and engaged during the whole time in tuition; can give high references as to character and abilities. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3815, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT TUTOR for a few months; the seaside preferred; age 23. Took a good classical degree at Cambridge, and possesses high testimonials. Salary no object. A mastership for a permanent would prove acceptable. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3817, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of Arabic, Turkish, and Modern Greek, by a gentleman who has long resided in the East, and has also held a government appointment there; locality London. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3819, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of Oriental and European languages. A linguist of standing, experience, and success in tuition, and who holds a chair in one of the London colleges, prepares candidates for the Indian civil service and for the Army, Hindustani, French, German, and Italian. For particulars as to terms, &c., address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3821, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a school or private family; age 22. Teaches English generally, junior French, and mathematics, Latin, and Greek. Experience three years. Good references in London and Brighton. Salary 25*l*. Is a member of the Church of England, and a teetotaler. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7393, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR, for the summer vacation, from about June 20 to about August 14, by a gentleman who is familiar with the course of studies adopted in public schools from his having been educated at one of them. He is fully able to prepare pupils for examinations requiring a knowledge of classics, junior mathematics, French, and English. Terms, if resident one guinea per week, otherwise two guineas. Age 22; has had three years' experience in tuition; good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7395, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a private family, or ASSISTANT to a clergyman who takes pupils, by a graduate of Oxford and Exhibitioner of his college. Is competent to undertake the highest classics, lower mathematics, and French (grammatically). Has been engaged since Christmas as Classical Master in a superior school. Is well connected, and can offer the highest references and testimonials. Salary 100*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7397, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a school or private family, by a native of France, aged 28; in or near London, and non-resident, preferred. Teaches French, German, mathematics (pure and mixed), natural philosophy, and drilling. Has been director of a regimental school in France; can educate for the same. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7399, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family, or French and drawing master in a private school, by a Protestant gentleman of noble family, and native of Paris; age 26. Has had three years' experience in England; has travelled much on the Continent, and would have no objection to travel again. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7401, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family or school, by a clergyman, graduate and Pious Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, aged 31, with twelve years' experience in tuition. He teaches the highest classics, Latin, Greek, Hebrew (a little French), also mathematics (pure and mixed) thoroughly, algebra to cubics, trigonometry, conic sections, surveying, globes and natural philosophy, superior drawing and mapping; is a kind and most successful teacher and disciplinarian. Salary 60*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7403, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TRAVELING TUTOR. An English graduate of high standing in a German university, wishing to spend a year or two on the Continent. Is willing to undertake the care of two or three young gentlemen from fourteen to twenty years of age. He has for some years been an upper master in one of our public schools, and is competent to prepare pupils for the army, naval, or civil service examinations. He has been likewise accustomed to private tuition and the care of private boarders. Testimonials may be seen on application at the CRITIC Office. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7405, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TEMPORARY ENGAGEMENT during the Midsummer vacation, from June 10th to July 12th, in London or on the South Coast. Advertiser has had 12 years' experience in tuition, and is thoroughly able to impart a sound English education. He is 30 years of age, and at present holds an appointment in a Wiltshire grammar-school. Terms as may be agreed upon. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ORGANIST, within 25 miles of London; age 22. Has had four years' experience in organ playing, and can give good testimonials and references; High-Church service preferred. Understands something of the mechanism of the organ, and takes great interest in the service of the Church and in teaching the singing. Salary moderate. Would prefer a locality where he might reside if required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7409, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER in a school, or TUTOR in a family; age 29. Teaches English in all its branches, Latin (fair), Greek (elementary), writing (plain and ornamental), arithmetic, Euclid 12 Books, mensuration, land surveying (practical and theoretical), engineering, algebra, and trigonometry (plane). Has had seven years' experience; is unmarried; and a Protestant. Salary, if resident, not less than 50*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7411, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school or TUTOR in a private family, by a gentleman of considerable experience in classics, French (acquired in France), and English. Respectable references will be given. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7413, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school situated in England. Teaches English subjects generally, drawing, and junior Latin. Has had two years' experience in a grammar-school, where he has had the sole charge of the junior boys. Salary 20*l*. with board and residence. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7415, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a private family, where the children are under twelve years of age. Teaches English, music, and French. Is willing to undertake the charge of the children and their wardrobe; age 29; is a member of the Church of England. The comforts of home are sought. Good references given. Salary from 16*l*. to 20*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7417, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, by a lady possessed of twelve years' experience in tuition, and competent to teach English, French (acquired in Paris), music, singing, drawing, flower-painting, and dancing. Is a member of the Established Church, and thirty-two years of age. Salary desired from 50*l*. to 70*l*. Copies of testimonials can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7419, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a Church of England family, and where the children are between the ages of 10 and 14. Is fond of teaching, and able to instruct in English, French (grammatically and conversationally), music, and in the rudiments of German. Is 21 years of age, and has had two years' experience in a clergyman's family. Salary from 35 to 40 guineas, according to requirements. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7421, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or school, by a Swiss Protestant Lady; age 20. Teaches German, French, English, music, singing, painting, drawing, &c. Has had two years' experience in tuition. Salary 20*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7423, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a private family, to children under 14 years of age, by a young lady who was educated at Queen's College Tuffnell-park. She is competent to teach English, French, music, drawing, singing, Italian, with the rudiments of German and Latin. Is in her 19th year, and in search of her first engagement. Salary desired, 35*l*. and laundry expenses. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7425, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or school; age 24. Teaches German, French, and English (grammatically and conversationally), also music, and the usual branches of a good education. Has for some years been a pupil and teacher in an eminent institution for young ladies in Hanover; is respectfully connected, and can give very good references. Salary 40*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7427, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS during the vacation, say from the 20th of June to the 25th of July, by a lady whose acquirements are English, French, and music, and whose experience in tuition extends over several years. She holds at present an engagement, the duties of which she will resume after the recess; is kindly permitted to refer to the lady in whose family she at present teaches; age 29. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7429, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS either in a family where the children are young, or in a school for junior classes. Teaches English and the rudiments of French, music, and singing. Has held a situation as governess in a gentleman's family for one year; age 19. Salary not a primary object. Good references can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7431, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; London or its vicinity preferred; age 18. Is competent to teach English, music, French, and rudiments of German, with plain and fancy needlework. Will be disengaged at Midsummer, having held her present engagement four years. Salary 25*l*. and laundress. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7433, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children. Is competent to give instruction in all the usual branches of an English education, also in the rudiments of music and French. Has had four years' experience in tuition, and can give good references; age 28. Salary 30*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7435, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of finding a situation in a school to teach French and music to the junior pupils. Address, inclosing two stamps, "Box 7437," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a school or family; age 23. Teaches English, French, and music. Is a member of the Church of England, and accustomed to tuition. Salary from 15*l*. to 25*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7439, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, daily or resident, in a school or family; the neighbourhood of London preferred; age 24. Teaches English, music, drawing, and French (grammatically). Had had six years' experience in tuition. Salary not less than 20*l*. with laundress. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7441, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS; a non-resident engagement, and in or near London, would be preferred; age 31. Teaches English in all its branches, music, French, Latin, and drawing. Has had upwards of nine years' experience in tuition. Salary 40*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7443, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a school or private family to children under twelve. Teaches English in all its branches, French, and music. Has been assistant in a school for two years; age 28. Salary not under 25*l*. with laundress. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7445, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, either in a school or family, to children under 12 years of age. Teaches English, the rudiments of French, German, and music. Has had four years' experience in tuition; good references; age 21. Salary 20*l*. and laundry expenses. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7447, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, in a family or school; age 21. Teaches English, French, music, and the first principles of drawing. If in a family, would take charge of pupils' wardrobe. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7449, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS and LADY HOUSE-KEEPER in a widower's family. Has held a similar position in the family of one of the masters at Rugby. Is competent to teach English generally, music, French, and drawing, with the rudiments of Latin; also to undertake the management of a large establishment. Has been engaged in tuition 15 years; age 38. Salary according to requirements, but not less than 40 guineas. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7451, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a school or family at Midsummer, by a young lady accustomed to tuition, with good references. Teaches English, French, and music. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7453, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to two or three children who are deprived of maternal care, by a lady of superior attainments, who would also undertake the entire management of the household duties. The suburbs of London preferred; age 38. Salary 40*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7455, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a ladies' boarding school or private family, the former preferred, by a young lady in her 21st year, and fully competent to impart a thorough English education, with music, and the rudiments of French and drawing. Has experience in tuition, having been governess in a private family upwards of two years. Salary 20*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7457, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, in a family or school, to teach young ladies who are advanced in their studies. Attainments: English, French, Italian, singing in various styles, music, and several kinds of fancy work; age 34. Salary from 40*l*. to 60*l*. Has been much abroad. Will be disengaged at Midsummer. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7459, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children, ASSISTANT in a school, or COMPANION to a lady. Understands music, and can take the English classes of junior pupils. Has had some experience in tuition, and can give good references; age 36. Salary 30*l*. The country preferred, would not object to take charge of an invalid, having previously done so. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7461, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family near London; age 22. Teaches English, the piano, drawing in several styles, and French. Has resided some time in France. Salary not less than 25*l*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7463, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family; if in the neighbourhood of London preferred; age 21. Is qualified to give instruction in the usual branches of an English education, also in music, drawing, and French. Has resided for more than two years in her present situation as governess to the children of a professional gentleman. Salary 30*l*. and laundress. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7465, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS in or near Richmond, to children under 12 years of age. Teaches English, the rudiments of French, German, and music. Has had four years' experience in tuition; good references; age 21. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7467, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH GOVERNESS in a school or family, in France or Germany; age 25. Is competent to teach English in all its branches, and the rudiments of French and music. Was trained as a governess, and has had eight years' experience in tuition, both in endowed and Government schools. Salary in a family 15*l*. No objection to reside in a school (for one year) provided that improvement in the French and German languages were offered. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7469, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FINISHING GOVERNESS. A lady, of great experience and ability in imparting a solid education and accomplishments, wishes to form an engagement. Unexceptionable references. A liberal salary required. Address, inclosing two stamps, "Box 7471," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH GOVERNESS. The daughter of a Parisian lady is desirous of giving lessons in French conversation. Terms 1*l*. per hour. Locality in or near London. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7473, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FINISHING GOVERNESS, in a nobleman's or gentleman's family (England preferred). Teaches German, French, and English thoroughly (grammar and conversation); also music and singing, both practically and theoretically, and all other branches of a sound English education; has had several years' experience in tuition, and held first-rate appointments; age 28. Salary 50*l*. Can enter a situation in August or September, and, if particularly required, in July. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7475, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING GOVERNESS in a family, in the vicinity of Camden-town; age 21. Teaches English, French (acquired during a three years' residence in Paris), German, music, and drawing. Terms, if for the whole morning, about 40 guineas, more or less according to the time and duties required. Can offer good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7477, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MUSICAL GOVERNESS. A lady of first-class musical attainments, who has had much experience in tuition, and who has studied for some years under an eminent modern composer, wishes an engagement in some select school, or in a family where the children are under 12 years of age; in addition to music and singing, she can impart a solid English education, with the rudiments of French. High references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7479, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TEACHER to adults of neglected education. A lady engaged in tuition will be happy to give private lessons in English grammar, composition, geography, history, writing, and arithmetic. Terms 1*l*. the lesson. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7481, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a farmer's family, by a lady who teaches English in all its branches, with French, music, and drawing, and is successful in the management as well as in the tuition of children. The most satisfactory references can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7483, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, by a lady who is thoroughly qualified to teach English in all its usual branches, with French, music, and drawing, and who is in addition fortunate in the management as well as in the tuition of children. She is thirty years of age, a member of the Established Church, and can be highly recommended. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7485, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A Lady, aged 29, of first-class musical attainments, and who has studied for several years under an eminent modern composer, wishes an engagement as governess in a family. She can instruct in the usual branches of a sound English education, with music, singing, and French. Salary 50*l*. Can furnish high references and testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7487, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family, by a young lady, who is competent to impart a thorough English education, with French grammatically (acquired on the Continent), music, and dancing also the rudiments of German if required; pupils under twelve preferred. A moderate salary desired. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7489, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, or HEAD ENGLISH TEACHER in a school, by a lady who can impart a thorough English education, with French, German, drawing, and music; is 35 years of age, has been a teacher for six years in two schools, and can give the highest references. Salary desired 50*l*. or 45*l*. and laundress. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7491, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, by a lady of experience, who possesses qualities of trust, and is a good educator. Her acquirements are English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. A liberal salary desired. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7493, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family of good position; age 34. Is competent to impart a thorough English education with good music (both vocal and instrumental), French, Italian, and rudimentary German. Has had 14 years' experience in tuition, and possesses high testimonials from the ladies with whom she has resided; is the daughter of a deceased clergyman of the Church of England, and can refer to several clergymen as to her fitness for the office of instructor. Salary not less than 50 guineas. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7495, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT MUSICAL GOVERNESS.
In a first-class school; age 24. Is a brilliant pianist, and teaches both instrumental and vocal music theoretically and practically. Has had seven years' experience in tuition. Salary 50l. Satisfactory references offered. Yorkshire, or one of the adjoining counties, preferred, but not essential. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7497, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS TEACHER in a first-class school (if possible) near London, by a lady who has been many years abroad, and can speak the French language fluently. Her qualifications are English, French, Italian, drawing in various styles, and music. Reference to the lady whose school she is about to leave. A liberal salary required. Age 35. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7499, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE, &c., by a young lady (pupil of Benedict), daughter of an eminent professor to her late Majesty Queen Adelaide. Terms per quarter, one lesson per week, 2 guineas; two lessons, 3 guineas. She would be happy to communicate with a good school, with the view of forming classes. References of the highest position. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7501, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER in a ladies' school, by a young lady who has been a junior teacher for two years, and is willing to give her services the first year for instruction in the accomplishments. Will be able to enter upon the duties of an engagement after the Midsummer recess. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7503, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school, or as NURSERY GOVERNESS, by a young lady who has just left school, and is capable of teaching English, music, and French (acquired in France). Would prefer pupils of not more than 9 or 10 years of age. Terms, if in a family, 8l.; if in a school, further instruction in music. References can be given to the lady whose school she has just left, as well as to others. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7505, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school, or as NURSERY GOVERNESS, by a well-connected young lady (age 21) whose requirements are sound English and music. Salary not an object. Improvement and a comfortable home are desired. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7507, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PUPIL TEACHER in a ladies' school, where the services rendered would be considered equivalent to her board. Musical instruction would be paid for. Advertiser is in her 17th year, and able to instruct the junior classes in English, writing, and arithmetic; is also able to superintend the musical practice. Has been pupil in a first class school for 4 years; is of an amiable and obliging disposition, and willing to make herself useful. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7509, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, by a young lady who will leave school at Midsummer. A comfortable home is desired, with small salary. Is competent to teach English, French, music, and drawing to juniors. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7511, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS; age 25. Teaches English, with plain and ornamental needlework. The lady in whose school she has been recently assisting says she is highly respectable, of good height and appearance, agreeable and obliging manners, very conscientious, and would be found desirous of giving satisfaction to her employers. Salary from 18 to 20 guineas per annum, all found. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7513, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, by a young lady who has had six years' experience. She teaches English, the rudiments of French, and music; is a good needlewoman, and can be well recommended. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7515, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, by a young lady who is competent to teach English generally, with music and drawing. Has had much experience in tuition, and can be well recommended by the family she has just left, with whom she has lived 25 years; is a good needlewoman, and would take the entire charge of wardrobe; age 23. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7517, 10, Wellington-street Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS in or near London, or as COMPANION to a Lady. Can instruct in English, the rudiments of French and music. Has some experience in tuition, having held an engagement in a school age 18; is willing to assist in the care of her pupils' wardrobe. Salary desired, 16l. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7519, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, &c.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Notice is hereby given, That the FIRST EXAMINATION for the Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS, the FIRST EXAMINATION for the Degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, and the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION for the Degree of BACHELOR OF MEDICINE, for the present year, will commence on MONDAY, the 18th of July.

The certificate required from each candidate must be transmitted to the Registrar fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination.

By order of the Senate,
Burlington-house, May 21, 1861.
WM. B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.

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May 21, 1861.

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR READERS have of late been so over-dosed with educational nostrums, that we fear they will hardly thank us for calling their attention to an article in the *Cornhill Magazine* for the present month, entitled "Schoolmasters." The *Cornhill* has of late dealt somewhat severely with this hardworking class, as will be admitted by those persons who remember "Paterfamilias's" very trenchant onslaughts on Eton and her belongings. In the present number, however, the *Cornhill* holds out the olive branch to the wielders of the birch, and deigns in all kindness to tell them that they are an exceedingly disreputable class of persons, who are only tolerated by the world at large as necessary nuisances. Indeed, the gentlemen in question might almost say to our yellow-clad contemporary, in the words which Lord MACAULAY puts into the mouth of *Virginia's* lover:

Add not unto your cruel hate your yet more cruel love.

The writer evidently feels that he is not as schoolmasters are, but that these wretched wights may perhaps be benefited if they will harken to some words of wisdom, not rendered more palatable by any meretricious disguise. Who the writer is we do not pretend to be exactly able to say; but he claims either for himself, or the magazine which he represents for the nonce, the very unenviable distinction of having originated the absurd A.A. title or degree which Oxford is now so mischievously bestowing on a parcel of half-educated boys. He further says, that the tendency of the Middle-class Examinations, of which he was the originator, is "to prevent masters from putting forth their whole strength on certain show-cards and pattern-boys, to the utter neglect of the less promising." He does not care to tell his readers how this is the case; and how the examination of some two or three "show-card" boys yearly insures due attention to the rest of their schoolfellows; or even how it comes to pass that men are no longer impudently sent to college in an unprepared state by schoolmasters. The lofty scorn in which the *Cornhill* writer veils a sneaking kindness for pedagogues in general is very edifying. "Some great men," he remarks, "have shown themselves disposed to pay respect to the office where those who hold it suffer it to be respectable." This class, however, is exceedingly small, according to our "great man" from *Cornhill*. He continues, "men who are, or who fancy themselves of anything like high caste without means in proportion, would, for the most part, rather beg, borrow, or live in the narrowest way, than lose their caste by earning money in any office of education." You will not get men of high family to fancy that a schoolmaster's office is anything but a subordinate one. Search the rolls even of college tutors, private and public, and you will find, almost without exception, that they are men strictly of the middle class, occasionally of the lower class." We could prove, we think, very satisfactorily to the writer that so far as college tutors are concerned his general rule has many exceptions; but we advise him to search the rolls of physicians, attorneys, painters, and sculptors, to say nothing of such occupations as that of stockbroking, &c., and we think he will find that those who engage in such pursuits "are men strictly of the middle and occasionally of the lower class."

The writer, while he dilates so fully on the impudence, ignorance, and stupidity of schoolmasters, has nothing whatever to say against those parents who patronise that impudence and stupidity, and further engraft their own bounteous crop of these qualities upon them. He will recollect, perhaps, that a brutal scoundrel at Eastbourne flogged a boy to death some months ago; and he will probably be prepared to defend the fact that this act of brutality has enormously injured other masters in that town who have proved, by life-long service in the "office of education," that they are very different from HOPLEY. At present, we admit, that a middle-class schoolmaster must possess, besides his learning, the qualifications of a skilful tavern-keeper; and we also admit, that sniffing legs of mutton in the dog-days is not an intellectual employment. But, surely, the schoolmaster is rather to be pitied than blamed for this, seeing that he is exposed to the thunders of some score of mammas, whose darlings may have found the mutton tough on such and such a day, or the beef indigestible; and who imagine that these viands can be supplied all the year round in perfection for some 25*l.* or 30*l.* per annum. If the schoolmaster's calling is a degrading one, the fault lies chiefly at the door of the fathers and mothers of England.

Without thinking, then, that this profession is at present at all an eligible one, we may say that its importance entitles it to be treated with some respect; and that the studied contempt with which the *Cornhill* writer speaks of it is about as fair as that popular prejudice which insists on considering the majority of attorneys as rogues, and the majority of doctors as quacks.

It is some satisfaction to the literary profession that Lord PALMERSTON has been sufficiently moved by the representations which have been made to him respecting the "Poet CLOSE," to cancel the warrant granting him a pension on the Civil List. It was fortunate that the warrant had not yet received the Royal sign manual, and that the Minister had thus the opportunity of doing away with what must have been an indelible reproach to the dignity of letters. The manner in which Lord PALMERSTON has withdrawn from the false position into which he had been betrayed, is indeed highly creditable to him.

Trusting to an untruthful representation, he had recommended an utterly unworthy person as deserving of royal reward and national gratitude. When he drew the comparison between CLOSE and ROBERT BURNS he was, no doubt, entirely ignorant of the real merits of his protégé. He had been told that he was a genius struggling with poverty, and had accepted the statement upon trust. No sooner, however, was it clearly demonstrated to him that CLOSE was an ignorant composer of the most worthless doggerel, a systematic writer of begging-letters, and a convicted libeller, than he annulled the grant.

As for CLOSE, the less we hear about him for the future the better. His admirers and sympathisers have it in their power, if they think fit to do so, to make him reparation for the wrong that has been done him by removing him from the company of worthy and honourable persons. If they still think that he is deserving of a pension they can adopt the suggestion of the repentant gentleman who signed the petition, and who offered to pay a portion of the pension out of his own pocket by way of penance. Let us hope, however, that the lesson will not be thrown away upon the object of their sympathy and admiration, and that a faint glimmer of the truth may reach his mind, and show him that he is not a poet, nothing of a genius, and that the best thing he can do is to try to become an honest, self-reliant, industrious tradesman.

We willingly accord to Mr. HOWITT the opportunity for expressing the just indignation which he feels at what he not unnaturally, however strongly, terms a "swindle" upon British authors by British colonies. That a clause having such an effect should be permitted to creep into an Act of Parliament unobserved is a very significant proof how utterly unrepresented the interests of literature are in our Legislature. Considering how many members of both Houses have won or have striven for literary honours, it is strange that none of them will undertake, for the credit and dignity of the thing, to keep a watchful guard over the interests of literature as affected by legislative action. As long as he was in the House of Commons, the late Sir THOMAS TALFOURD never suffered anything to pass unscrutinised that seemed at all to bear upon the interests of his literary brethren. Is there no one to take his place? We do not expect it of the author of "Don Carlos," or even of "Coningsby," but surely there must be some who might worthily undertake that charge.

Highgate, May 27, 1861.

SIR,—You are courteous enough to imagine that Lord Palmerston has been imposed upon in his lately bestowing a pension on Mr. Close, but let me draw your attention to a fact which looks very like a total and most surprising ignorance in the present Cabinet of the real status of literature and literary men and women in this country. This Cabinet contains a number of persons who pride themselves on being literary as well as political; yet they are, from year to year, lending themselves to a system of the grossest fraud and grossest insult that any body of respectable men were ever perseveringly subjected to in any age or nation. I allude to the "Great Colonial Copyright Swindle," of which this Government is made, and has been made for years the unconscious instrument. It has long astonished me that the press has not denounced in befitting terms this abominable nuisance.

I suppose it is now some seven years or more since Messrs. Longmans, my publishers, requested me to give them a call, wishing for my opinion on a curious matter. When I went they produced a most extraordinary document, which they had received from the Treasury. It consisted of a long series of small items professed to be received from Canada as compensation for the reprints of the works of so many authors. It appeared that a clause had been snugly slipped into an Act of Parliament (10 & 11 Vict. c. 95), by which any of our colonies, on passing an Act for the purpose through their legislative chamber, could reprint any British copyright works, subject to a certain duty, to be paid to the respective authors. Messrs. Longmans were quite unaware up to that moment of the existence of such a clause. But it was done, and it was very clear that the measure thus accomplished by the canny Scots of Canada would be quickly imitated by our other colonies. This has been the case; and these amazing duties are now offered annually to literary men as from "various colonies." One would imagine, then, that a fair duty from various colonies would amount to something considerable. I believe that it never amounts to more than a pound or two, and more often to a penny!

Messrs. Longmans were puzzled what to do with this list of infinitesimal sums to a great number of authors, and I advised them to have nothing to do with it; and I suppose no publisher was found foolish enough to have anything to do with this extraordinary matter, for the Treasury has ever since assumed the office of offering these sums to the astonished authors. The first list over which I looked was headed by the sum of 1*l.* 9*s.* to Charles Dickens, and the next amount was 1*l.* 6*s.* as the joint sum due to Mrs. Howitt and myself; the sums in a declining grade descending to a few pence. Now I have no doubt that the work by Charles Dickens, for which the sum of 1*l.* 9*s.* was credited to him by the colony of Canada, had brought him from the United States, with whom we have no copyright, several hundred pounds. Yet the value set upon it by Canada was 1*l.* 9*s.* The lowest sum that I have ever heard of the American publishers paying for sheets is 10*l.*, but more commonly 30*l.* or 40*l.*, and thence ranging up to several hundreds; yet still from our "various colonies"—for the amount has not at all increased since "various colonies" have been concerned in it—the same ridiculous sums are annually announced from the British Treasury as due to English authors. It is unquestionably the grossest swindle and the grossest insult that any government ever offered to literature and literary men. Yet it is amazing with what simple and ludicrous gravity the Treasury goes on from year to year announcing to literary men and women these beggarly sums, and with what pomp and state they do it! If they have only a penny to offer from "various colonies" for your works reprinted—and they never condescend to say what works they are, or in what colonies reprinted—they send you a large, imposing letter with a fine seal of the royal arms, and indorsed "On her Majesty's Service," informing you that that amount may be received on application at the office of the Paymaster-General at Whitehall. Any man of business entrusted with the distribution of these mendicant doles would inclose you a post-office order, or a few stamps; but no, you have to do with an imperial system, and it is executed in an imperial style. The British Treasury announces that it is ready to pay a single penny with as much majesty and grandiloquence as if it was offering to pay a million. I am not exaggerating. Mrs. Howitt has just now received a notice that she may receive from the Paymaster-

General the sum of 1s. 3d. if she will go for it! Now the very smallest expense of getting to Whitehall, that is by omnibus, from this place and back, is 1s. 2d.; so that my wife would come back with one penny in her pocket as balance of her copyright receipts from "various colonies," and minus half a day's value of her own labours. Now for the sheets of the work, so far as we can judge, for which she is to receive 1s. 3d. from "various colonies," she was immediately offered 100l. by an American house on its first announcement.

But this is a magnificent sum in comparison with many awarded by "various colonies." By a grand and ample letter from the Treasury, of January 13, 1859, I was most duly and officially informed that one penny was due to me from "various colonies," for a little work (so far as I could judge by the date) for which, in sheets, an American publisher paid me 76l. Now, had I gone down to Whitehall for this penny, and been fortunate enough to get it the first time of asking, I should have come back thirteen pence out of pocket, besides the loss of half a day's literary labour. What does our Government think that a literary man's time is worth? I suppose that the worst paid cannot be at a less rate than 300l. a year, and the best less than at some thousands. Well, put the value at the lowest, 1l. a day, a man going to Whitehall for a few pence must sacrifice that sum, or the greater part of it. Really the Home Government and the "various colonies" must have curious ideas of the position of literature and of literary men. As they have begun to pension notorious begging-letter writers, to the consternation of the magistracy and of the Mendicancy Society, who have so long been endeavouring to put them down, they must think that literary men are mere beggars altogether. Certainly the man who would trudge down to Westminster to receive the dole offered him by our "various colonies," the proceeds of the impudent swindle so grandly announced to him by the Imperial Treasury, would be equally ready to doff his hat by the way and pocket a few eleemosynary pence.

It is time that this most scandalous farce should be put an end to. If the colonies have nothing more adequate to offer us let them cease to offer it. The literary men and women of England are not paupers; and if the "various colonies" value their works at only a few pence or a few shillings a-piece, they had better not reprint them. Is it likely that any publisher in our "various colonies" will reprint a work out of which he expects only a penny or two, or a shilling or two? Let the colonial legislatures then impose such a duty on such reprints as shall be presentable to the literary men and women of England without the perpetration of a hoax and an insult, or let them cease to levy any. As for the Home Government, if they value their reputation with the literary world, which is now a great and a potent world, if they will any longer pass for men not utterly ignorant of the dignity and status of present intelligence, let them wash their hands at once of this abomination.—Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM HOWITT.

As a supplement to our observations upon the attacks which have been made upon M. DU CHAILLU, we can this week cite the words made use of by Professor OWEN and Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, at the dinner of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday night. Professor OWEN said:

Though we previously had in England the skin of a young male gorilla, M. du Chaillu had for the first time brought skins of full-grown male and full-grown female animals of different ages, with skulls and skeletons—the amplest, rarest, and most interesting illustrations of the lower creation that had ever reached Europe. Besides that, he had brought illustrations of at least two well-marked varieties of the chimpanzee. The condition of those skins showed that they had been preserved by means of arsenical preparations, such as an able, practised collector of rare animals would know how to use, and differing in that respect from the skins that were dried and brought from the interior by negroes. They indicated, in fact, that they had been prepared at the places where the animals were stated to have been killed. Then M. du Chaillu had added considerably, and in very important respects, to our knowledge of the habits of those animals, and his statements clearly showed that they were based on direct and actual observation. When they were tested by what we previously knew of the gorilla, for example, they were found exactly to accord with inferences published previously to the appearance of M. du Chaillu's book. We could not judge of the extent of a man's travels by the number of new species with which he returned. It would be very unjust to estimate the dangers and privations experienced by a traveller by such a test, inasmuch as a country like Tasmania, for instance, or New Zealand, having a climate like our own, would furnish him with almost as many new species as skins he might bring home; whereas, the conditions of life on the West Coast of tropical Africa were, on the whole, so similar, that the animals through a considerable range of that coast did not differ much in species. That arose from the law of geographical distribution. Animals and birds were described in scientific journals in America as new species that had never been discovered to be so. He believed that M. du Chaillu had brought home new skins that were *bona fide* new; and they were sent over to America and described in their scientific journals as new. Then, if he had not brought home new species, he had brought new illustrations of the most important and singular species, besides illustrations of at least two distinct varieties of the chimpanzee; and, whether one judged of M. du Chaillu by personal intercourse, by his material evidences, by what he appeared to have seen of the living habits of the animals he described—testing those accounts by what we know of their structure—or by the incidents and style of his narrative, he impressed one with the conviction that he was a truthful and spirited man of honour and a gentleman.

Sir RODERICK MURCHISON said:

M. du Chaillu has not only added greatly to their pre-existing acquaintance with the fauna of South Africa, but has, by his clear and animated descriptions, convinced them that he has been as close an eye-witness of the habits of the gorilla and his associates as he proved himself to be their successful assailant. Strikingly attractive and wonderful as were his descriptions, they all carry in themselves an impress of substantial truthfulness. Of this no one who has formed the acquaintance of M. du Chaillu, and looked into his open countenance and met his bright and piercing eye can for a moment doubt. Aware that the faithful description of a region so extravagantly exuberant in many natural productions, and inhabited by gigantic apes, and in one part by a cannibal race, would probably be doubted by some cavillers, M. du Chaillu is quite prepared to meet such objectors. He knows as well as we do that many of the discoveries of Bruce in the last century were repudiated and treated as fables. But with the advancement of geographical research, the detractors of Bruce have had their own names consigned to oblivion, while the wonderful and so-called "travellers' tales" of the great Abyssinian explorer have been verified by his followers.

These men, be it remembered, are among the first scientific authorities of the day—the one as a comparative anatomist and zoologist, and the other as a geologist and geographer. All that we contend is, that statements approved by them in this strong and emphatic manner

are not to be lightly disposed of as obvious fictions, and that Dr. GRAY ought to await positive evidence from Africa before he broadly states his belief that these specimens exhibit no proof that they were prepared in the country where the animals lived in the face of Professor OWEN's express *dictum* that those very specimens "indicated that they had been prepared at the places where the animals were stated to have been killed."

As for the point respecting the plates, about which a great deal has been made, we cannot see that they implicate M. DU CHAILLU. He never professed to have made the drawings from which the plates were engraved. He relied upon American artists to do them for him, and those gentlemen (following the rule of their home publishers) found it more convenient to steal drawings ready made than to exercise their own ingenuity by constructing new ones from M. DU CHAILLU's description. Whatever deceit has been practised in that respect has been more severely to the disadvantage of M. DU CHAILLU than of anyone else. Had he been a cunning deceiver, hoping to back up fictitious tales with engravings, he would never have resorted to the silly expedient of copying illustrations to publications which are far from recondite—which are, in fact, within everyone's reach.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, &c.—A LITERARY

MAN of business, experienced in Editing, Writing Leaders, Reviews, Operatic and Dramatic Criticisms, procuring Advertisements, &c., and Author of Works highly commended by the press, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. He will produce his articles to show that some of the best that have appeared in the above departments are from his pen; and that his great versatility, working power, and special qualifications enable him to write as a permanency 14 columns and upwards of first-class quality per week. A stranger to the proprietors of the London Press, the Advertiser adopts this method of finding a market for his services; and being able to do first-class work at less than half the usual price, a large employer of literary labour, dealing directly with him, would save 200l. a year and upwards, in proportion to the extent of the engagement. Cash security, if requisite; and the highest guarantees of punctuality and honour.—Address "A.M." 320, Euston-road, N.W.

PERSIUS, in a concise Latin line which we shall not inflict upon our readers in the original, insists that

The secret of all knowledge is to show it:
He only knows whom people know to know it.

We think it exceedingly probable that A. M. (*Artium Magister*, doubtless) has been of late pondering over the line of the Latin poet, and that this musing has given birth to the modest advertisement which we requote for the benefit of any of our readers who may be disposed to enrich themselves by employing unappreciated genius. And first we may call the attention of "employers of literary labour" to the "versatility" of A. M. He can write *de omni scribili*—although that a good many other persons can do—and he can, moreover, "procure advertisements" for those who patronise this versatility. It has been often said that genius tends to incapacitate its possessor for money dealings; but this vulgar prejudice A. M. happily refutes in himself. We conjecture that he has only lately taken up his residence in the Euston-road, as, although "some of the best articles that have appeared in the departments of editing, writing leaders, reviews, operatic and dramatic criticisms, procuring advertisements, &c., are from his pen," he is, nevertheless, "a stranger to the proprietors of the London Press." All these talents have been wasted on the desert air—that is, on the columns of provincial journals. Moreover, A. M. can "write as a permanency fourteen columns and upwards of first-class quality per week." This clearly proves, we think, that the body as well as the genius of A. M. is immortal. He alone can "write as a permanency," while, with this remarkable exception, journalists are but as other men, incapable at times of producing anything whatever, much less "fourteen columns of first-class quality per week." We wish A. M. would let us into his secret how he is "able to do first-class work at less than half the usual price?" This alone is worth "a Jew's eye." We recommend the proprietors of the London Press to secure this Phoenix without delay, and thus "save 200l. a year and upwards"—a saving in these days of Gladstonian income-tax by no means contemptible.

On Sunday last, the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company inaugurated a novel experiment; they threw open their doors to the members of the Crystal Palace Share Clubs and their friends, and the result was an attendance of upwards of forty thousand persons. As they are precluded by the terms of their charter from reaping any pecuniary advantage on a Sunday, no charge was made either directly or indirectly. The Share Clubs are associations which have been established since the majority of the shareholders determined that a personal right of free admission on Sunday should be attached to each share. The subscribers pay a small sum weekly, until the value of the share and the cost of transfer (now, we believe about thirty-six shillings) is collected, and then they take up their share. Lately the Directors resolved to admit the members of these clubs for one Sunday, partly as an encouragement to the clubs themselves, and partly as an experiment as to how a large number of persons, belonging chiefly to the operative classes, would behave if admitted to the Crystal Palace on Sundays. The result of the experiment seemed to be in every way satisfactory. The large crowds assembled and dispersed in perfect order and with excellent decorum, and during the whole day nothing at all occurred to lead the directors to repent what they had done. Between the hours of three and five the sale of beer and wine was suspended; but tea, coffee, soda-water, and other simple refreshments, might be obtained all through the day. During the afternoon, the fine organ in the transept was played upon, and many well-known psalm tunes, and other specimens of religious music, were performed.

On one point we would offer a word of warning to the Directors, and

that is, as regards the *unconscious* damage such a crowd will commit. Everybody who has examined many public buildings and monuments in this country must be aware of the effects of that habit of touching and rubbing which is all but universal among us. This habit we saw largely indulged in on Sunday, and as we stood by one large plaster cast observed no less than twenty persons grasp and polish the end of the foot in the most innocent manner possible. The glazed tiles in the Alhambra Court were another great temptation. Not a boy with hobnails in his shoes but immediately proceeded to try the sliding merits of that beautiful floor, as he stepped from the Court of Lions to the Hall of Abencerrages.

Our Scottish friends who make such a noise about preserving the separate identity of England and Scotland have got an unexpected ally in the person of Dr. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, the brilliant and "gifted Irishman," whose reports on the progress of the Civil War in America are received with so much attention. Referring to Great Britain and Ireland, Dr. RUSSELL makes use of the term "the three islands," a phrase which only becomes intelligible by taking England and Scotland to be distinct islands. This addition to the stock of human knowledge—which certainly required an Irishman for its discovery—will be hailed with satisfaction by Mr. WILLIAM BURNS, the author of that strange production "What's in a Name?" and other similarly eccentric lucubrations. Concealed in the bowels of the Cheviot Hills, there may possibly be some water communication between the Solway and the Tweed sufficiently well-defined to enable Scotland to claim distinct insulation. At any rate, such a claim need not be regarded as one whit more illogical and absurd than those which would divide this single island into two countries, would keep up distinct, even hostile laws, and almost a distinct language, in the halves of an island which has the same Queen, the same Legislature. Navarre was a kingdom distinct from France until the KING of NAVARRE inherited the French Crown. Yet, who ever heard that the Navarrese claimed to be considered not French, or that (more preposterous still) they urged the succession of their Sovereign as a ground why France should be absorbed into Navarre? Decidedly the "three islands" of Dr. RUSSELL deserves to rank beside the "thin red line" and other coruscations from his brilliant, but sometimes erratic pen.

Our attention has been called to a passage in "A Dictionary of Contemporary Biography," recently published by Messrs. GRIFFIN and Co. In the article on Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, it is stated that "the MASTER of the ROLLS has often benefited by his advice in the conduct of the great national works now in progress of publication, viz., 'The Calendar of State Papers' and the 'English Chronicle.'" As this must be taken to imply that the MASTER of the ROLLS has privately sought for and obtained Mr. DIXON's advice about these publications, we think it right to say that there is not the slightest foundation for such a statement. We have no hesitation in declaring that the MASTER of the ROLLS never asked for, and has never taken, any advice whatever from Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON in the choice or conduct of the works referred to, or in any other matter connected with the State Paper publications. If, however, the intention was to assert that the advice of the *Athenæum* has been beneficial to the conduct of these publications, we can only say that the origination of reports which had the effect of depriving Sir JOHN ROMILLY of one of the best and most learned of his editors is a service which he is scarcely likely to look upon in the light of a benefit.

A discovery of some importance has recently been made in an old house in Denbighshire. During a search in the upper stories of the house a number of papers were discovered relating to various remote periods of English history. Among these we understand (for the particulars which we have received are yet vague) are included a number of private letters addressed by MARGARET, Queen of HENRY VI., to the Regent DUKE OF BEDFORD. We hope shortly to be able to give a fuller account of these historical treasure trove.

GUSTAVUS III. AND SWEDISH LITERATURE.

THE CHARACTER OF A LITERATURE seems sometimes to be potentially influenced by political agencies, sometimes to be altogether independent thereof. What Louis XIV. and his actions were, that in a large measure was the French literature of his age. Yet French literature in the age of Louis XV. seemed to obey a law of its own, and to be moulded by far deeper impulses than political events. In what has been called the second classical period of German literature, and with which the names of Goethe and Schiller are prominently identified, there was a grand and successful effort of German literary art to climb to ideal heights which political storms could neither darken nor deface. In the earlier part of the reign of George III., eloquence, but not literature, felt the full force of stupendous political growth, of vast political commotions: in the latter part of that reign politics gradually ceased to have sway over eloquence, to gain it over literature. Political circumstances and commotions prevented, for nearly two hundred years, Sweden from having a national literature; yet fifty or sixty years ago the uprise and organic development of a national literature in Sweden seemed to be entirely apart from political movements, either in Sweden itself or in Europe. From the time of Gustavus Adolphus down

to the days which saw the expulsion of the Vasa race, France, with its insatiate propagandism, ceased not to mingle directly or indirectly in Swedish affairs. Sweden owed much during the Thirty Years' War to French assistance; for it was the policy of Richelieu, while crushing Protestantism in France, to support it in Germany. The taste of Christina, the ignoble daughter of a noble father, was wholly French, and perhaps this taste was chief among the causes which led to that foolish and irreparable abdication which she so bitterly regretted. Wholly destitute of patriotism, she dreamt of literary leisure when she should have been consolidating the throne which her father had made so glorious. The grand and marvellous adventures of Charles XII. did not rouse Sweden to literary independence and originality; and his immediate predecessors and successors had not enough of exalted individuality to render the nation more individual. From the time of Christina down to the time of Gustavus III. there might be said to be three kinds of literature in Sweden, having neither contact nor community with each other—a court literature, a scholastic literature, and a popular literature. Till the advent of Lessing, Herder, Goethe, Schiller, and the rest, the various German states presented nearly the same aspect. In England a similar divorce never existed; and it has been observed that England was the first Protestant state which had a national literature. Though during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Swedish literature had no march, majesty, or fruitfulness, Swedish science in the eighteenth century showed, in Swedenborg, in Linnaeus, and in others, how bold, how new, how opulent it could be. Gustavus III. was born in 1746, came to the throne in 1771, and was assassinated in 1792. His mother, Louisa Ulrica, was the sister of Frederick the Great. She had been carefully educated, and her talents and accomplishments were considerable; but her love for political intrigue proved disastrous to the interests of her weak and vacillating husband, Adolphus Frederick. Like her brother, she had no rich and living conception of literature in its potency, purpose, and true characteristics. To her, as to him, it was a pseudo-classical Gallican brilliancy and piquancy. Her strenuous efforts, therefore, to promote Swedish culture, were unavoidably barren, perhaps even pernicious. The influence of his mother, the example of his uncle, the memory of Gustavus Vasa, Gustavus Adolphus, and Charles XII. kindled in Gustavus III. the aspiring to be at once the patron of letters and a mighty monarch. But he had neither genius, wisdom, nor persistency. Brave, chivalrous, adventurous, he was a man of showy qualities and showy acquirements. Before his accession to the throne he had visited France, where the members of Louis XV.'s family and the most illustrious literary men were equally profuse in their attentions. Gustavus formed a friendship with the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI., whose fate was to be still more tragic, if possible, than his own. Sweden had been frequently the stipendiary of France; and, to renew or strengthen the bonds between the two countries, it was agreed that the large arrears due from France to Sweden should be paid. But Sweden, guided by Gustavus III., was contented to accept alms from France in still more degrading fashion. The pauper of the North was to receive no ideas, no development, except from arrogant, audacious, and impious French illuminism. It may be said that all civilisation is merely a treasure transmitted from one land, from one people, to another. In spiritual growth and wealth, one nation is made up of many nations, as one man is made up of many men. Well and welcome, if there is nothing forced and artificial, or if what penetrates does not likewise obliterate. The Greek soul poured into the Roman mind was a natural operation, though the moral consequences might be deplorable. And what Greece and Rome and Palestine have bequeathed, the modern world has hitherto, without any treachery to its most sacred self, adopted and adapted. But the leading potentates of the last century—a Peter and a Catherine of Russia, a Frederick of Prussia, a Joseph of Austria—seemed to believe that civilisation obeyed no law except royal command. And strange, in reference to civilisation, are often the royal commands given. Perhaps still stranger commands would have been given by Russia at least, if Peter the Great had lived long enough to be flattered, like the ablest of his successors, the second Catherine, by French philosophers. Few of these philosophers, till the outbreak of the French Revolution, were the preachers of democracy. The most of them did not object to a mild kind of despotism, if the expression of thought was illimitably free. Superstition, and not arbitrary government, they regarded as their real foe. Eighty or a hundred years ago an obstreperous and ostentatious liberalism meant exactly what it means now—a kind of social tolerance which keeps polite persons from quarrelling, but which is never meant to extend popular power or to promote honest reform. At all events, Catherine showed, by increasing, not lessening the burden of serfdom, and by her measures generally, that she did not wish French illuminism to go farther in her dominions than her library. Quite as licentious as Catherine, and by instinct quite as tyrannical, Gustavus Adolphus yet meant something more by his professions of liberalism. But, selfish everywhere, the aristocracy has always been intensely selfish in Sweden, and for the sake of paltriest privileges the Swedish nobles have often brought their country to the verge of ruin. Spite of a victory over them at the beginning of his reign, the insane extravagance of Gustavus made him continually dependent on those whom he so thoroughly detested. In 1786 Gustavus founded the Swedish Academy. It was to perform the same service for Swedish literature which the French Academy had per-

formed for the literature of France. Some Swedish writers seem inclined to admit that it really did perform this service. It is maintained that the Swedish Academy could not weaken a national literature, since none yet existed, and that by purifying the language it made it a fitter instrument for the national literature which was destined to arise. But then it was liable to the mistake which the French Academy committed, of confounding rhetoric with poetry. Germany has had many Universities, but never a national Academy. All the worse for the German language, but all the better for the German literature. If for more than two centuries we had had, like the French, a national Academy, our language would have gained in clearness, precision, and elegance, but our literature would have lost in fecundity and variety. It is probable, however, that now a national Academy would be of immense advantage both to our language and literature, which are tending to corruption—not from excess of wealth, but from stupidity, vulgarity, and flippancy. Gustavus himself wrote dramatic and other works. They are worthy of a man who believed in the three unities, who adored Racine, detested Shakespeare, and felt towards tobacco and the German language equal abhorrence. It is confessed that Gustavus was a clever rhetorician, and nothing more. And, with scarcely an exception, the Swedish authors of his day were clever rhetoricians too, shallow, glittering, cold. Though Sweden can now boast of a national literature, yet these four effects of what has been called the academical period may still be traced—declamation, phrasemongering, sentimentalism, and the substitution of epigrammatic point for depth and truth. They may all be seen in a writer who is familiar to English readers, and who is deservedly dear to them—Frederika Bremer. How often do we find in her productions declamation which is meant to be eloquence; fine phrases which strive to be sublime, but which are merely bombastic; a whimpering sentimentalism which mocks robust and genuine feeling; and epigrams which, though arrayed in enigmas, do not disguise from us an essential commonplace! This poor Gustavus III., Quixotic king, maundering Mæcenæ, and second-hand Frenchman, we must really pity. A highflown chimerical creature, born out of due time! It seems as if, age after age rolling on, nature offered us more and more of this sad spectacle. There are moods when we feel that we have

all been born out of due time, and that it would have been better if we had not been born at all. A crazy dispute has troubled the dull British intellect lately, Whether the developed or the undeveloped be the more natural? Truly a most sterile controversy. The developed and the undeveloped are both the natural. What is the unnatural is the thing which ceases to be itself. Why should the valiant Scandinavians, the grandest of races, the grandest at least when wedded or welded to the Celtic race, have bothered themselves about literature? They had gone forth to purge, to transfuse, to fructify, to deify the sluggish blood of Europe. The stepping-stones to empire of the children were the gigantic graves of the fathers. Each hero was a king, more by the battle-axe than by the sceptre. Yet this man, Gustavus III., who was born a king, and who had the thrill and throng of the old Scandinavian virtues in his veins, dwindled himself down to a Parisian fop! Wild and fantastic is the Scandinavian mythology. Yet each invincible Viking made the stupendous in the Scandinavian mythology the possible. Here, O Sweden, shouldst thou have sought thy literature; here, and not in the gilding, the glare, and the Rochefoucauld ribaldry and rabidness of the Parisian salons which were to be the vestibules to the scaffold; here hast thou since learned to seek it. In the days of trial which are near, mayest thou manifest the ancient Scandinavian spirit! It will never, perhaps, be in the power of any one to repeat the experiment which Gustavus III. awkwardly attempted. Literature must henceforth be left to its own spontaneous life. The French still find literary imitators, as in Russia. But this is because all the Slavonic tribes are mimetic. Literature influences literature, and it is right that it should, by what we may designate atmospheric affection. Deliberate imitation, however, has received the crowning stroke. Yet in how many other things do we behold deliberate imitation! Who of us is not playing the Gustavus III.? Who of us, instead of trusting to that divine manhood which is the dower of every individual, is not living a life borrowed from the foreign or the past? This is the text on which we could for ever preach, if it were worth preaching, or if we were not ourselves the chief of sinners. Of old the cry of Wisdom was, Know thyself; in these days the cry of Valour is, Be thyself. May we, looking up to the everlasting and merciful Heavens for strength, give eager, earnest heed to the cry!

ATTICUS.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

The Romance of Diplomacy: Historical Memoir of Queen Carolina Matilda of Denmark, sister to King George the Third. With Memoir, and a Selection from the Correspondence (Official and Familiar) of Sir Robert Murray Keith, K.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Courts of Dresden, Copenhagen, and Vienna. By Mrs. GILLESPIE SMYTH. With Portraits engraved on Steel. 2 vols. London: James Hogg and Sons. 1861. pp. 877.

ON OPENING THESE VOLUMES we did not for one brief moment perceive that our readers had had the opportunity of making themselves familiar with their contents some ten years ago, though under another name. In 1849, the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Sir Robert Murray Keith" were published in two bulky and expensive volumes. The editor has now, by omitting what she terms "somewhat obsolete official details," managed very considerably to dock the proportions of her earlier work, and thus to make it more readable, if not so valuable for reference. Why these volumes should now be rebaptised with the name of "The Romance of Diplomacy" we hardly understand, except that there are not a few readers who will not probably catch at the word "Romance," and for whom such an everyday title as "Memoirs and Correspondence" had very few charms. Be this as it may, there was but very little romance in the career of the unfortunate Queen of Denmark, and quite as little in the shrewd gossip and not undeserved success of that pushing, active old gentleman, Sir Robert Murray Keith.

We regret that of the biographical portion of these volumes, considered as biography, we cannot speak very highly. The style is often careless and rambling. In page 135 we find a singular substantive coming before a plural verb. The writer never speaks of the death of any one, but always of his or her demise. We read of Queen Caroline's "sudden transition from neglect to devotion," by which latter is apparently meant "extreme popularity." Similar slips to these might be found in nearly every page. But we have another charge besides that of slip-slop writing to bring against the editor. In common with too many other writers of her sex, she is somewhat careless in stating on what authorities she relies; and she appears to us at times to attach very nearly the same value to an anonymous and unauthenticated rumour as to an official despatch from Sir Robert Keith. At any rate, Mrs. Smyth does not hesitate to appeal to "a Danish novel," "an anonymous Danish MS.," "a modern Danish authority," and the like, as conclusive of the truth or falsity of facts occasionally very important. Having said this much, we are bound to admit that the biographical narrative is generally lively, and the

mingled benevolence and shrewdness displayed in the diplomatist's letters so very attractive, that we are never bored by, to use Sir Robert's own phrase, "all the nonsense that a Keith can collect."

Mrs. Gillespie Smyth is, as may be readily supposed, the staunch advocate of Queen Matilda's innocence—an innocence, however, which, if it be granted, as we think it may, does not acquit the Queen of the very greatest indiscretion, to use no harsher word. We are told that "When Queen Matilda rode out hunting, her attire too much resembled that of a man." As a writer of the fair sex may naturally be supposed to be much more familiar with crinoline than broadcloth, we may as well say that the Queen's attire seems to us to have altogether resembled that of a man. She pinned up her hair, wore a dove-coloured beaver hat, a scarlet coat, a frilled shirt, spurs, and, *proh! pudor*, even breeches; and in this dress she rode out hunting with Count Struensee, with whom she danced whole evenings together, and whom she consulted as to the nursery ailments of her children. The King all this time was kept in what Mrs. Smyth terms "a sort of liberal restraint," by which he "was debarred from the society and intercourse of every one save those placed about him by the minister." Christian's extravagance, debaucheries, and neglect, appear to have almost entirely alienated from him the affections of his queen, who, however, consoled herself by "permitting Struensee to assume towards her in public an ostentation of intimacy." Nor can we by any means join with Mrs. Smyth in her raptures touching the Queen's behaviour in her enforced retirement. She had then no possible opportunity of repeating her indiscretions; and our previous knowledge of the royal lady convinces us that it was well that this should have been the case until at least she had passed the heyday of youth and passion. She seems to have retained her spirit to the last; for when she was informed that she must instantly quit Copenhagen, and Rantzau (the chief instrument in bringing about her fall) pointed to his gouty feet, and said insolently, "Vous voyez, Madame, que mes bras sont libres, et j'en offrirai un à votre Majesté, pour l'aider à monter en voiture," she is said to have replied to him with an outburst of reproaches, and a further *argumentum ad hominem* in the shape of a sound box in the ear. The Queen was in all probability only saved from Struensee's fate by the threat of the intervention of the British fleet—a threat which most assuredly would have been no *brutum fulmen* in this case. We transcribe the following letter from Lord Suffolk, the foreign secretary, to Sir Robert Keith, after the demands of the British ambassador had been complied with.

SIR,—For your own information I inclose a list of ships which were intended to enforce the demand of the Queen of Denmark's liberty if it had been refused. Those from Plymouth would have been sailed (*sic*), if the countermand had been a few hours later than it was. The others were just ready to proceed to

the Downs, and the *whole fleet* would probably have, by this time, been on their (*sic*) way to Copenhagen, under the command of Sir Charles Hardy.—I am, with great truth and regard, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

SUFFOLK.

The vile grammar of this epistle, which, we fancy, would have even satisfied a certain modern Secretary of State, is, in our opinion, atoned for ten thousand-fold by the energy of the writer. Denmark, not less than England, was saved from the indelible disgrace of putting to death a royal lady against whom the only charge proved was remarkable imprudence, and who had this defence to urge for her faults—that she had been taken while yet a girl of sixteen from her own country, and married for diplomatic reasons to a heartless profligate, who grew tired of her a few weeks after his marriage. We cannot doubt, for a moment, that had Sir Robert failed in protecting the Queen, Nelson would have been forestalled and Copenhagen bombarded. We may add that Sir Robert (then Colonel) Keith is said to have forced his way into the Danish Council, and denounced war against Denmark if a hair of the Queen's head were touched. The whole story is much more sad than romantic; and, though we hold that George III. acted just as he ought to have done on behalf of himself and the English people, we cannot help recollecting that a grave suspicion of guilt will for ever tarnish the reputation of his sister. We may be pardoned if we also cannot help feeling some satisfaction in reflecting that the royal offender in question was very much of a German and very little of an English woman. Sir R. Keith speaks very unfavourably of Denmark in general. In a letter to his father, dated at the time of Queen Caroline's fall, he writes: "Heaven grant me success in my delicate negotiation, and then a clear riddance of such a mission! I wear my very soul to shreds by fretting at the disorder and mischief I see around me. The convulsions in this kingdom are endless, and the moments of interval without pleasure. You know M—— Hall, that nasty, boggy, bare, and foggy, corner of the world? If I would exchange it against some kingdom I have seen, with the obligation of governing them, may I be hanged and dissected! I have seen more mirth at a Scottish dredgy (dinner after a funeral) than ever brightened the features of the best sort of people I have seen here." George III. very properly made the power of England interpose between his sister and a violent death; we doubt very much, however, whether "impartial posterity has learned to regard" that obstinate commonplace old gentleman with the same admiration that Mrs. Smyth lavishes on him.

Scattered here and there throughout the second volume are some letters more or less interesting. The dandy, epicure, and diplomatist, Prince Kaunitz, reminds the ambassador of the "ancient good fellowship" which existed between them. Mrs. Piozzi, *alias* Thrale, begs Sir R. Keith's diplomatic intervention on behalf "of an old fur petticoat," which had been bought at second hand thirty years ago, and had been pounced on by the custom-house officers. That disinterested politician Mr. Rigby "wishes for a sea fight even at a disadvantage of numbers; for nothing puts the people of this country so much (nor, in my opinion, so justly) out of humour as these inactive naval campaigns." We wish, for our part, that Mr. Rigby had been alive and in office during the Crimean war. Robertson the historian writes, announcing the death of his "worthy friend Mr. Hume," who had died the day before; and the notorious Duchess of Kingston hopes that Sir Robert will undertake the extremely difficult task of rehabilitating her fly-blown reputation in Germany.

A reader tolerably well acquainted with the history of George III.'s reign will find many an interesting allusion and curious reminiscence scattered throughout these letters.

SCIENCE.

The Quadrature of the Circle: Correspondence between an eminent Mathematician and James Smith, Esq. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co. 8vo. 1861. pp. xxv., 200.

THE MATHEMATICAL WORLD will be glad to hear that the problem of squaring the circle has been solved. That which has been for ages considered impossible has been accomplished, and the hero of the feat is no greater a personage than James Smith, Esq. With that self-confidence which sometimes accompanies true genius and nearly always distinguishes half-educated audacity, he proclaims that "the solution of the problem is extremely simple after all. It would almost appear as if its very simplicity had been the grand obstacle which had hitherto stood in the way of its discovery." James Smith, Esq., has rushed in where angels fear to tread, and has consequently earned for himself the name which the poet bestows upon those who do so. That the plan he has adopted has the merit of simplicity cannot be denied; he starts with the assumption of an untruth, and proceeds to misapply it. If there is an article of faith for the maintenance of which so unromantic a being as an Englishman of the nineteenth century would go cheerfully to the stake, it is the value of π : if π do not equal 3.14159 &c., then has he been birched in vain, and the sooner an end is put to his miserable existence the better. But James Smith, Esq., assumes (on what ground he only knows), that π is equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$, and he forthwith misapplies it in a manner more ludicrous than ingenious. He seems to be under the impression that by making the perpendicular of a triangle the diameter of a circle, and then demonstrating properties of the triangle with which a circle has about as much to do as he has with Hecuba, that he has made a wonderful discovery, and has found out relations

between circles and other geometrical figures, at which the world should stand agape with awe. Any one who will take the trouble (though we confess it is not worth it), to look at page 169, will see there more clearly than anywhere else the process to which we have alluded; we put it confidently to any boy of fifteen whether the reasoning is not to this effect,

Area of sq. A B C D : area of circle :: 4 : π

Area of circle : area of sq. F G H I :: π : 12

therefore, A B C D : F G H I :: 2 : 1,

and, consequently, $3\frac{1}{2}$ must be the true value of π ; whereas it is quite clear that the value of π has no more influence upon the result than the value of a pound of candles. He might assume π to be equal to $\sqrt{-1}$ to as good purpose. No property of the circle is at all involved in the proof that the sq. F G H I is half the sq. A B C D: rub out the circle altogether, join the points F, H, and G, I, and the thing is done.

Perhaps the unblushing effrontery and reckless disingenuousness of James Smith, Esq., will be better seen at page xix. of the Introduction, where we read,

On the orthodox hypothesis, $60 \div 3.1416 = 19.0985$, &c., will be the approximate value of the diameter of the circle, and perpendicular of the triangle; $\frac{1}{2}(19.0985) = 9.54925$, will be the base of the triangle; and $\frac{1}{2}(19.0985) = 9.54925$, will be the hypotenuse of the triangle; and, $19.0985 + 14.323875 + 23.873125 = 57.2955$, will be the value of the perimeter of the triangle. But, these figures are less than those required by the orthodox ratio. For, as $25:1328 : 24 :: 60:57.2956$, and it appears to me to be about as absurd to attempt to maintain the orthodox hypothesis, as it would be to maintain that $6 \times 8 = 48$, but that 8×6 , is only equal to 47 and a fraction; for, if we carry on the figures and write, instead of 19.0985, &c., 19.098548, &c., we shall obtain 57.2956, &c. We really had thought that James Smith, Esq., knew a little arithmetic—say as far as decimals—if he knew nothing else; but at this point we began to doubt it. On the subject of limits, James Smith, Esq., has singularly primitive views, as will be apparent to anybody with nothing better to do (and such an one must be very badly off for amusement) than read pp. 68, 69, 70. Cato is said to have gone to school in his old age, let James Smith, Esq., for once in his life imitate a great man. We don't know how old he is, but he is certainly not too old for school, and by all means let him go to a school where corporal punishment is indulged in, and read Differential Calculus. How on earth he ever prevailed upon an "Eminent Mathematician" to enter into a correspondence with him we are at a loss to imagine. "Eminent Mathematician" must be a very kind-hearted man, with much leisure, and probably but little society in his neighbourhood. We were at first under the impression that "Eminent Mathematician" must be the circle-squarer himself, and that James Smith, Esq., having dubbed himself (for want of somebody else to do it) "Eminent Mathematician," had imitated the immortal Mr. Toots, and written letters to himself under the disguise of "Eminent Mathematician." But there were three fatal objections to this hypothesis—sense, modesty, and knowledge; these "Eminent Mathematician" displays so early in the correspondence that one is forced reluctantly to believe that James Smith, Esq., really did find a victim. The Astronomer-Royal wrote James Smith, Esq., the following letter:

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 15th February, 1860.

SIR,—I have this day received your letter of the 14th inst., enclosing a copy of one addressed to Sir W. R. Hamilton.

As regards Sir W. R. Hamilton I have no remark to offer. As regards myself, you will doubtless remark, that every person has a right to publish his own views by any inoffensive method which he may think best, but that this gives him no command, as by right, of the most valuable possession of other persons, namely, their time.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. B. AIRY.

James Smith, Esq.

which, if not a model of the reply courteous, is calculated by its plainness to be understood even by a person of the mental capacity of him to whom it is addressed, and to save the writer from any further application, which we have no doubt was precisely what he intended. The only ground on which this book deserves to be read is, that it is by a long way the very worst specimen of audacious arrogance and presumptuous ignorance one can expect to fall in with in a life-time of threescore years and ten. We may mention further, that it has, in common with many other worthless productions, a very handsome cover. It is lucky that James Smith, Esq., has, as he takes care to let Sir William Hamilton know, a position in life "of the most perfect independence;" otherwise we should tremble to think of his prospects. He "may on a future occasion direct public attention to the importance of" his "discovery (?) in its practical application to astronomical, nautical, and mechanical science;" in other words, we suppose, he means to photograph the man in the moon, capture the sea-serpent, and set a wheel revolving for ever. Meantime, as he is fond of impossibilities, we venture to beg his attention to a problem which was set—but not solved—at an Irish school; it was (like the quadrature of the circle) very simple, but it seemed to be rather short of data, and it was to this effect, "find the length of a piece of string."

A Manual of Botany: including the Structure, Functions, Classifications, Properties, and Uses of Plants. By ROBERT BENTLEY, F.L.S. (John Churchill. pp. 811.)—Although there are already so many excellent treatises on this popular science that it is a matter of great difficulty to settle their respective claims to precedence, we may unhesitatingly give to this manual by the Professor of Botany at King's College the palm for occupying the largest field of inquiry and observation. All the other manuals with which we are acquainted are confined either to the

practical details of the science, such as specific peculiarities to aid identification and a description of localities; or to the structural or chemical organism; or to the practical uses of the plants described. Professor Bentley, however, has paid attention to all these subjects, and has included them within his book. After exhaustive essays on elementary structure, general morphology, and the organs of nutrition and reproduction (itself an immense topic), he proceeds to deal with the difficult subject of classification. The system here adopted is founded upon those of Jussieu, De Candolle, and Lindley, that of De Candolle being the basis; the main divisions being into *Phanerogamia* and *Cryptogamia*; the flowering plants being divided into *Dicotyledones*, *Monocotyledones*, and *Acotyledones*; and these again into subdivisions. An excellent chapter on the physiology of the vegetable kingdom concludes the volume.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Narrative of the Circumnavigation of the Globe by the Austrian Frigate "Novara" (Commodore B. Von Wullerstorf-Urbair). Undertaken by order of the Imperial Government in the Years 1857, 1858, and 1859, under the Immediate Auspices of His I. and R. Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Navy. By Dr. KARL SCHERZER. Vol. I. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. pp. 485.

IT IS REALLY QUITE REFRESHING to enjoy the opportunity which this volume affords us for writing fair words about Austria, and for hailing her as a benefactor to science and a contributor to human knowledge. Of late years it has been the special function of our political press to decry that great empire, and expose the delinquencies of its reigning dynasty. To remove their neighbour's landmark in contravention of the old law—to utter ill tidings of the House of Hapsburg (or, as our popular liberals will call it, "The 'Ouse of 'Apsburg"), has been a favourite occupation of our boasted Fourth Estate. Imitating the sagacious architect of Chichester Cathedral, they seem to be of opinion that the destruction of vast and solid pieces of masonry and the removal of buttresses is the best way to strengthen a fabric; and, with that beautiful principle in mind, they have been chipping away most assiduously at one of the two main buttresses which support the great fabric of independent nationality in the middle of Europe. Latterly, some of the cleverer workmen have been paying attention to the other buttress, and the work may now be said to be going bravely on. Chip—for oppressed Italy; chip—for Venetia; chip—for Hungary; chip—for the Macdonald-Parow outrage. By and by we shall have the whole fabric toppling about our ears, and if some of these industrious workmen get buried in the ruins we can only say that their doom will be a righteous one.

Awaiting this catastrophe, it is pleasant to be able to adduce the voyage of the *Novara* as a proof that Austria performs other feats besides tyrannising over groaning nations, and that her officers have more manly and dignified employments than the castigation of females—an amusement in which, according to the instructed English people, they are supposed to revel. Moved thereto by many scientific persons, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian organised an expedition for scientific purposes, and despatched the *Novara* on a voyage round the globe. A very complete scientific corps was attached to the expedition, and everything was provided in the way of instruments and apparatus to enable the naturalists to collect observations and specimens. The results of this expedition were ample. The entire voyage lasted 849 days, during which 51,686 miles were traversed, twenty-five stations were visited, and a vast amount both of observations and of objects of natural history was collected. These collections are described as being "unusually rich in new or rare species." The zoological department contained 23,700 specimens of different kinds of animals; besides which there was an extensive botanical collection, seeds, specimens of timber, dye-woods, drugs, and fruits preserved in alcohol; not to mention geological and palæontological collections, and an anthropological collection which comprised a hundred different skulls, representing the craniology of almost all the races of the globe. The limits wherewith to circumscribe the sphere of their scientific inquiry were laid down for the naturalists who formed the expedition, by an authority no less than that of the late Baron Alexander von Humboldt, who was requested by the Archduke in 1856 to prepare notes for the purpose. These notes fill some thirty-three pages of this volume; and, although they do not appear to have been closely adhered to, they afford a remarkable example of the vast scientific knowledge and powerful intellectual grasp of the man who prepared them. To lay down for the bases of inquiry points so apparently remote and unconnected, but which may well be regarded as desiderata to the physicist, required all the energies of that mind which conceived the "*Kosmos*."

This is only the first volume of Dr. Scherzer's interesting account of the expedition, and this account only touches in the most general manner upon the scientific results, which will be separately published under the supervision of the members of the scientific corps. So far as the present volume goes, the track lay from Trieste to Gibraltar, Madeira, Rio, the Cape of Good Hope, the islands in the South Indian Ocean, Ceylon, and Madras. The *Novara* set sail on the 30th of April 1857, and the last date given in this volume is the 23rd of February 1858, so that a period equalling only one third of the voyage is exhausted. In the reported results there is not much that is absolutely new to the English readers, inasmuch as the ground has already been well gleaned by our own

explorers. Dr. Scherzer, indeed, says in his preface (with true German circumlocution) that, "although fully aware that a voyage round the globe, in the course of which little more than the coasts were visited of the various countries we touched at, could not pretend to offer much new information to the greatest of maritime nations, it seemed, nevertheless, that it might interest a people so eager in the pursuit of knowledge as the English, to know the impression which has been made upon travellers of education by the colonies and settlements of Great Britain throughout the world."

Dr. Scherzer gives a minute but not uninteresting account of the constitution of the scientific commission and the preparation of the ship for the purposes of the expedition. One of the chief objects of the expedition is described as having been "to afford the officers and cadets of the ship an opportunity of acquiring that practical acquaintance with naval affairs which, added to the theoretical knowledge previously attained, would render them thoroughly familiar with nautical routine, and thus materially contribute to the further development of the Austrian navy." Another object, and not less important, was to obtain "the recognition of the Austrian flag in remote quarters of the globe to which it had never hitherto penetrated; and, by thus opening new channels for the outlet of our national products and manufactured goods, to promote the industrial, commercial, and maritime interests of the empire." The commission consisted of three members of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, with a practical botanist, zoologist, artist, and a flower gardener. In addition to the valuable instructions of Humboldt, hints and queries were furnished by the Academy, and also by the Imperial Geographical, Geological, and Medical Societies. Many scientific men in this country had also signified the interest which they felt about the matter, and among these may be mentioned the names of Murchison, Hooker, Lyell, Sabine, Owen, Ramsay, and Darwin.

The first place of any importance at which the *Novara* touched was Gibraltar. Without touching exactly the weakest point about the British occupation of that Pillar of Hercules, Dr. Scherzer observes with much truth: "The supposition that the guns of Gibraltar are able entirely to command the Straits is erroneous, for these, at their narrowest part, are 12½ miles wide, and not even the Armstrong guns, with which the fortress has lately been furnished, have so extensive a range. The English are, however, able to command the Straits by a fleet, which would find in the Bay of Gibraltar a sufficiently safe and roomy anchorage." There is now, we believe, no doubt in the minds of strategists that as a key to the Mediterranean Gibraltar is well-nigh valueless. As a post commanding the entire Mediterranean by fleets accommodated in roomy harbours, the island of Sardinia is infinitely more valuable.

Dr. Scherzer gives an account of the vine disease in Madeira, which will probably be interesting to lovers of the grape:

Though the yield of the vine had been decreasing, year after year, for a considerable time, yet the actual vine disease only made its appearance in 1852, when the leaves and fruit were covered with a kind of fungus (*Oidium Tuckeri*) like a white dust. The Portuguese Government sent a commission for the purpose of investigating the causes of the calamity. The report is not decisive on the point, whether the fungus is the real cause or only a symptom of the disease, nor does it offer any advice as to how it may be checked. Dr. Hermann Schacht, who resided during a period of eighteen months in the island, and has published a valuable treatise, states that the vine-disease appears there in the same form as in Germany, even as regards the season, which is soon after the blossom disappears. At first the young leaf is covered with a whitish matter, chiefly on its lower side; it then assumes a crumpled appearance, becomes spotted, and at last decays. The young diseased grape likewise becomes covered with a white dust, at first partially, and then entirely, the green skin by degrees assuming a brown colour, the grape increasing at the same time in size, until it is as large as a currant, or a small cherry, when it becomes black, and perishes together with its diseased stock. In this decayed condition the grapes remain on the vine till late in the autumn. Dr. Schacht was successful in arresting the progress of the disease in its earlier stages, by washing all parts of the plant with a solution consisting of one part of glue to sixteen parts of water; an operation which had been likewise performed with good effect in the Royal hothouses of Sans-souci in Prussia. He rubbed the leaves and grape infected by the fungus with this solution, and, where possible, dipped the grapes in it. The solution very soon dried, and gave the grapes and leaves a glossy appearance. All that had once been operated upon in this way remained in a healthy condition, and even those affected by the fungus recovered beneath the crust, the operation thus seeming to afford a protection against the fungus. The practice of strewing the plant over with powdered sulphur, which was so much lauded, seems to be of little use. At Tenerife, Dr. Schacht found the fungus widely spread, notwithstanding the application of sulphur. Keeping the grape close upon the ground is also recommended as a protection against the disease, having proved very successful in the south.

The pecuniary loss sustained since the first appearance of the malady amounted in the autumn of 1852 to 1,137,990 Spanish piastres (190,000*l.*), and after having waited in vain a period of five years, for a better state of things, the impoverished landowners entirely gave up cultivating the vine. A traveller who chances now to visit Madeira can scarcely believe that but a few years ago the greater portion of the island was covered with the plant. The cause of its disappearance must, however, not be ascribed entirely to the disease, but partly also to the utter neglect of its culture in favour of that of other products, so much so, that of late it was scarcely possible to procure a sufficient quantity of grapes for invalids to whom they were medicinally prescribed. Moreover, the sugar plantations, which annually increase in extent, have contributed to the destruction of the vines, as the former require irrigation, which causes the roots of the latter to rot in the humid ground.

Some of the wealthier growers are even now attempting to renovate the failing grape by the introduction of fresh blood, and are grafting the Isabella and Catawba grapes (both of which are indigenous to the United States) upon the old stock. That the experiment may thrive must be an earnest wish with every true devotee of Bacchus.

On crossing "the line" the same ceremonies are observed as obtain upon an English ship :

This event, which with all sailors forms a marked epoch in their seafaring life, had in this case the additional feature of being actually the first occasion of an Austrian man-of-war entering the southern hemisphere, and our crew, who had long before enjoyed, in anticipation, the merriment to which it would give occasion, had commenced the ceremony the preceding evening. Neptune, accompanied by an appropriate retinue of mermaids, tritons, and nereids, appeared at sunset, to announce with the utmost gravity to the Commodore, in a set speech, the astounding news that the vessel was entering his dominions, demonstrating the fact mathematically by an immense sextant, a chart, and a pair of compasses a yard long, all manufactured by the ship's carpenter, and claiming his right to see the act of shaving and baptising properly performed on all those who for the first time came into his kingdom. Amidst streams of water from the masts and fire-engines he made his exit down the rope ladder in a blaze of blue fire, followed by an ignited tar-barrel, which floated along like a globe of fire on the mirror-like surface of the sea.

The real farce, however, took place the next afternoon, when Neptune re-appeared, accompanied this time by his good lady and a hopeful youth, all decked out in real sea-god-like attire, in a car drawn by six tritons, still accompanied by his farcical retinue blowing a flourish on their bugles, when, after a second set speech to the Commodore, the great ruler of the waves declared that the ceremony was now to begin.

Every sailor was obliged, whether he would or no, to undergo a lathering with a nasty mixture of tar and grease, and submit to be scraped by an immense tin razor; which operation being performed, the unfortunate sufferer was thrown into a sail suspended by its four corners, and there deluged from head to foot from pails, pumps, hose, pots, dishes, and everything else that would hold water. The officers and other gentlemen escaped the ordeal by a contribution in money or wine towards the festivities.

When the greater part of the sailors had undergone this process, and the scene, amidst formidable gushes of water, rioting, uproar, and excitement, had reached its highest point, behold! a voice thundered from the quarter-deck the words "two o'clock," and everything resumed its wonted aspect.

The vexed question about the altitude of waves was not overlooked by the scientific observers on board the *Novara* :

Hitherto the altitude of a wave has been generally measured merely by the eye, so that the result depended too much on the accuracy of individual observation to admit of its being exactly ascertained; and it is for this reason that the statements relative to the maximum height of the ocean wave are so various that they cannot be considered reliable, for, whilst some observers estimate them to be from 60 to 70 feet, others reckon them only at from 30 to 40 feet.

On board the *Novara* the following method of admeasurement was adopted: we first determined, by a chronometer, the time that a wave takes to pass from one end of the ship to the other, whereby the velocity of the progressive motion of the wave could be calculated in relation to the ship's course and speed, regard being had to the direction and velocity of the ship against it. With this velocity ascertained, we were in a position to determine and fix the average distance between two consecutive waves. Lastly, the height of the wave was ascertained from the angle at which the frigate rose and fell in the line of its keel, by the influence of each successive wave and by means of the ascertained distance from the trough of the sea to the crest of the wave. Though this method, likewise, has many difficulties and deficiencies, yet it appears well suited to make correct comparisons between the different waves; and, under certain favourable conditions, it yields so accurate a result, that at any rate it is to be preferred to mere guess-work, besides that the experiment itself is susceptible of many improvements. It seems safe to assume that waves scarcely ever attain an elevation of more than 40 or 45 feet.

If we remember rightly, Dr. Scoresby made out the maximum height of a wave to be twenty-six feet.

The chapter devoted to a description of the islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam is exceedingly interesting. These islands are full of volcanic traces. In one place are two crater basins, one of which is filled with hot water and the other with cold :

At various spots in the lower rim of the crater-basin, within which Ferdinand acted as guide, we perceived heavy volumes of smoke emerging from the shallow parts of the water, which obviously implied the existence of hot springs. The two most active and largest in circumference were on the north side of the crater-basin, and were known, the one as the Bath, the other as the Drinking Fountain. Moreover, at several points on the north bar, hot water bubbles up from the soil, of such a temperature that the same person who, with a hook and line had caught a fish in the cold water basin, might, with the same motion of his hand, let them drop into the hot adjoining spring, where, in fact, it is boiled within a few minutes and fit for eating! We have ourselves made this experiment, which is also mentioned by Lord Macartney, and found the fish thus prepared exceedingly palatable.

The visit to Ceylon gives occasion to many interesting notes on the sugar and cinnamon crops, the jewel mines, and the pearl fisheries. The cinnamon crop of Ceylon is worth about 50,000*l.* sterling :

The cinnamon gardens in the neighbourhood of Colombo, although for the most part gone to decay, nevertheless impart to the whole scene a singularly cheerful, agreeable aspect. The bushes, from 4 to 6 feet in height, with their smooth, beautiful, light green leaves, resembling those of the bay-tree, and their pale, yellow flower-stamens shoot up doubly fresh and succulent, from the snow-white quartz soil in which they best thrive. The flowering season of the cinnamon is in January, and the fruit ripens in April, when the sap is richest in the shrub. In May the boughs are begun to be "barked," which process continues till October. The pruning and gathering of the yearling shoots, which are about the thickness of a man's thumb, is very laborious, and employs many hands. Each labourer cuts off as many as he can conveniently carry in a bundle, then, with the point of a crooked knife, made for the express purpose, strips the entire rind from the wood, carefully scrapes off the exterior corticle and innermost layer, and lays the stripped-off cinnamon rind, now reduced to the thickness of parchment, in the sun, where it dries and curls together. All round the hut, in which the peeling of the rind is carried on, is diffused a most exquisite aroma, caused by the breaking of the leaves or twigs. What is related, however, by various travellers of the fragrances of the cinnamon forests, which they have scented at a great distance seaward, would seem to indicate that this delicious odour emanates from various other aromatic plants in which Ceylon is so rich, rather than the cinnamon groves, the aroma of which, indeed, is not perceptible beyond the immediate vicinity. The best description of cinnamon is not so thick as stout paper, and is fine-grained, flexible, light brown or golden yellow, sweet and pungent; the coarser qualities are thick-skinned, dark brown, acrid, stinging, and leave a bitter after-taste. In the warehouses, the cinnamon

rinds and canes sorted for shipping are piled upon each other, packed in bales of about 90lbs. weight each, and carefully sewed. In all cavities and spaces between each layer an immense quantity of pepper is strewn, to preserve the cinnamon during its sea-voyage, by which both spices are benefited, the black pepper absorbing all the superfluous moisture, and gaining by the fragrance of the cinnamon.

The members of the Commission ascended to the summit of Adam's Peak, the highest point in Ceylon. Afterwards they visited India.

Judging from the first instalment, the "Voyage of the *Novara*" bids fair to be an exceedingly interesting contribution to the literature of travel, and we shall gladly welcome the second volume. In conclusion, it may perhaps be not unfairly observed that the work of translation might have been more carefully performed. "Greatest heat than is possible" is an obvious misapplication of idiom, and the receptacle into which fowls receive their food is a "crop," and not a "croop."

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett have added to their "Standard Library" *The Englishwoman in Italy: Impressions of Life in the Roman States and Sardinia.* By Mrs. G. Grettan. (Hurst and Blackett.)

FICTION.

The Lily of Mossdale. By JAMES ROUTLEDGE. Chichester: James Routledge and Co.

La Beata. By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE. London: Chapman and Hall.

Icebound. By WALTER THORNBURY. London: Hurst and Blackett.

Crispin Ken. By the Author of "Miriam May." London: Saunders, Otley, and Co.

MOST READERS OF MR. CARLYLE'S LAST VOLUMES

will recall nothing contained in them more vividly than the semi-comical exasperation with which he from time to time bewails the cruel treatment he has undergone at the hands of his enemy the Prussian Dryasdust. Duly, at the end of every ten pages, the unutterable dust-bins, dung-heaps, &c., are produced; and the pangs of the unhappy writer, as he rakes desperately in these obscene repositories for traces of his pet scoundrel and hero, are commemorated with howlings of rage and grief. Could we imagine the great Diogenes doomed to do sore penance by a steady and severe perusal of the last new novels of the season, assiduously poured in upon him by ruthless and unsparing publishers, with not even an occasional glimpse of his brute of a Frederick William to cheer and refresh him in his labours, we should be disposed to listen to his shrieks with a sympathy which we found ourselves quite unable to accord to them, as they were peeled forth over his self-imposed task. "Easy writing," as Sheridan used to say in his charmingly profane manner, "is commonly d—hard reading;" and when you have wearily worked your way through your appointed two dozen volumes of what is currently known as "light literature," you are exceedingly puzzled to know how it came by that strange misnomer. It does not seem to you in the least likely that—except perhaps as a piece of mournful and despairing irony—that pleasant and lively title could ever have originated with the readers of it. The gentleman, whoever he was, whose notion of the supreme felicity was to lie everlastingly on a soft sofa and read endless new novels by Crebillon, did not perhaps keep at nurse within him a specially lofty ideal of human happiness and attainment. But at any rate it was Crebillon he was to read; Crebillon was a constituent portion of his not very elevated conception; he stipulated expressly for Crebillon, who, whatever may be his demerits, is a lively and pleasant associate enough, and has shrewd French notions of life in him. But very many of the romances which find their way to the critical dissecting table are not in the least shrewd, and are much the reverse of lively; and supposing these to be substituted, we should say that the sofa, though soft, might become irksome, and before many hours were over, might afford suggestions of Tartarus very much more than of Elysium.

These remarks are to be taken generally; and we have to assure Mr. Routledge, author of the "Lily of Mossdale," that there is not the least reference to him and his book in them. Of the "Lily of Mossdale," on the contrary, we are inclined to take a kindly view, on the ground that it has not severely insisted on being read. It is one of those admirable works of which what is called a "strictly conscientious perusal" is clearly uncalled for. The slightest preliminary observation of it suffices to convince you that such a thing is not to be thought of; that you cannot possibly be expected to read and elaborately report upon the "Lily of Mossdale." In its way this is satisfactory; and of course it is impossible to be out of temper with a writer who so simplifies matters for you. The really exasperating person is he whose talent, or vile pretence of it, is just sufficient to delude you into going on with him, but cannot, when you are done, keep you from perceiving that you have been cruelly hoaxed and bubbled, betrayed and evilly entreated. On a malefactor of this kind, when you meet with him, it is well that you should severely avenge yourself by airing at his expense what modicum of caustic wit you may chance to have at your disposal. He is an impostor who has taken you in, and deserves to be shown up for so doing. But it would not be right, it would almost be a little ungrateful, to be severe in this kind with Mr. Routledge, who has been guilty of no such criminality. We shall, therefore, dismiss him with much tenderness. If, as we surmise, this be the first work of a young writer, though, indeed, it fails utterly, there seems no ground for thinking

it conclusive of final failure. It looks to us as if it had something of the pangs and awkwardness of *growth* in it. We should be glad to meet with Mr. Routledge some years hence as the author of a thoroughly good novel. If he feels moved in spirit to try again, by all means let him do so; and, when he has written his book, let him christen it a little more judiciously than he has had the wit to christen this one. We are not prepared to say that the "Lily" in question would by any other name have smelt more sweet; still its present one could not be in its favour; and if the book had had ten times the vitality it possesses, it must have been slain by its title-page.

To Mr. T. A. Trollope's "*La Beata*" we have been able to accord the attentive perusal which Mr. Routledge failed to secure from us; and we have much pleasure in recommending it to our readers as a work of genuine merit. Mr. Trollope has plainly made good use of his opportunities for the study of Italian life, and has the skill to reproduce it upon his page with graphic effect, and a vigour and vividness of colouring sufficient, if not superb or supreme. The matter of his tale is not novel—is, indeed, exceedingly well-worn and trite—being merely the "old, old story," as he himself calls it, of betrayal, and heartless, interested abandonment, into the—in this case—really touching detail of which we do not propose to enter. The main charm of the book lies in the delicate delineation of the central figure, *La Beata*, which is sketched *con amore* throughout, in clear, pure, tender outlines. The conception is not in itself a difficult one, being composed of few and simple elements blended in perfect harmony. But in execution it was not, perhaps, easy to keep a character so ethereal, so ideal, from flying into the air and leaving us, so to speak. This fair and fragile type of more than womanly self-abnegation, of utmost purity, of saintly ignorance and innocence, wonderfully maintained in the mazes of error and unhappy circumstance, is vitalised, however, throughout, with really great skill and success. In the noting of the slow gradations of doubt, as her relations with her lover Pippo become embarrassed and uneasy, there is a great deal of nice and touching analysis; and, as his faithlessness more and more unfolds itself, the growing pathos of the situation is very subtly and tenderly given. Women will, of course, cry over it; and there are turns of the story at which, if a male reader be any way given to the melting mood, we certify it to be no reproach to his manhood if he finds the lines begin to swim upon the page before him in an awkward and unaccountable manner.

Pippo is, by comparison, a poor and commonplace scoundrel, and not, as it seems to us, at all points a thoroughly self-consistent delineation. The culminating midnight incident in which his sin finds him out, and final vengeance is done upon him, is really in its way a masterpiece of dramatic (melodramatic?) invention and effect, prepared and grounded with the nice prevision of a true artist, and wrought out with startling power and distinctness. Curiously conspicuous is the failure of the English portion of the book—the wealthy retired manufacturer, art-loving and cultivated, his irretrievably vulgar wife, and beautiful daughter. These figures have little or no merit. It is indeed true, as Mr. Trollope would probably urge, that in justice to his main interest, and with a view to the total effect of the work, he was prohibited from giving to these characters any great degree of prominence and elaboration. Still, even as studiously subordinate sketches, we feel them to be feeble and ineffective. In the hands of the writer's more celebrated brother, within the limits prescribed, and without necessary detriment to the larger effect, they would have furnished a fund of amusement. If here, as indeed elsewhere throughout the book, we seem to discern that the family gift of humour is not very strongly developed in the writer, it is to be noted, as a balance to this deficiency, that he indicates an eye for the poetical side of life which should seem to be exclusively his own.

"Icebound," by Mr. Walter Thornbury, is a collection, in three volumes, of tales which purport to have been read aloud on board ship to beguile the tedium of a winter passed in the ice somewhere near the North Pole. The setting for the stories is not in itself of great value. Mr. Thornbury has not perhaps, actually and in person, been imprisoned in these dismal latitudes. But he has read Coleridge's "*Ancient Mariner*," which, for the purposes of easy literature, may be held to do quite as well. He finds written there, that

The ice was here, the ice was there,
The ice was all around;
It cracked and growled, and roared and howled,
Like noises in a swound,

and he adapts it really cleverly, thus: "But what at first alarmed us most of all, and excited the superstitious fears of our sailors, were the noises—groaning, muttering, moaning, and thunder-claps—made by the ice at night," &c. "One special night, when the ice seemed full of threatening and angry voices." And elsewhere it should seem that Mr. Thornbury has been at some pains to read up the subject. But the result is not specially interesting or important; and Mr. Thornbury might quite as well have given us the stories without the Arctic machinery. If a tale be a good tale, it can quite well afford to stand on its own legs, and be judged upon its own merits. If, on the other hand, it be a bad tale, Mr. Thornbury is perhaps aware that it is not made essentially better by being attributed to a boatswain's mate or a cook's assistant, in whom we are not even for an instant expected to believe. We don't say Mr. Thornbury's tales are bad; neither, on the other hand, can we rate them as at all of a high class. They are for the most part rapid *improvisatore* sketches, frequently very conventional in treatment. If we say that they will very well answer their purpose, and, for idle people, are

what is called "good reading," we probably give them all the praise which Mr. Thornbury himself would claim for them.

"Crispin Ken" is a book not without force and character; and in the earlier part of it, which is occupied with the struggles and sore sorrows of a poor curate famishing on sixty pounds *per annum*, there are passages which are striking as effects of simple and homely pathos. As a whole, however, we have read it with extreme distaste. A novel with a purpose, as it is termed, whatever fine qualities it may possess, will seldom be a quite satisfactory novel. A novel with a religious purpose (and this most eminently is so) is almost certain to be a thoroughly bad and offensive novel, being simply a disguised polemic, and constantly tending to degenerate into a mere vehicle of unseemly sectarian animosities. "Crispin Ken" is nearly throughout an attack on the "Evangelical" party and Exeter Hall from the ritualistic or High Church point of view; and it is not quite easy to convey an adequate impression of the spirit of corrosive rancour in which it is written. One of the principal characters, indeed the principal character, is simply the celebrated Mr. Wm. Palmer with variations. He is a libertine, a blackleg, a poisoner, and the murderer of his own child. In brief (which is saying something) he is perhaps the most impossibly atrocious villain ever met with within the boards of a novel. Curiously enough withal, he is recognised throughout the country as nearly the first man in it. He is a Member of Parliament, and of immense weight in the House. Finally (and here lies the supposed sting and point of the thing), he is the idol of Exeter Hall, and the "leader of Evangelical religious opinion." When his atrocities are dragged to light, and he just escapes being hanged, by dying judiciously of an opportune disease of the heart (really, why not have hanged him? surely the writer is in the wrong here, and misses his very best point), the triumphant inference of course is, not that religion itself is naught (this is most carefully guarded against), but that certainly the "Evangelical" variety of it is proved to be a humbug and baneful imposture. We can assure the reader, that far from giving a caricature in the above, we have been unable, simply from a disinclination to waste time over it, to bring out as we could have wished the full absurdity of the conception. The retort to this sort of thing is of course obvious; and the next Evangelical novelist with a purpose has only to introduce into his work a sufficiently High Church bishop cheating shamefully at cards, beating the wife of his bosom about the head with the poker, debauching in successive batches the young ladies who come up to him for confirmation, and finally committing a rape in the sanctuary, having arrayed himself in full canonicals for the occasion, and his revenge is done to his hand. These are indeed fearful enormities—he will say, or snuffle—but what are we to expect of men who believe in the Apostolic Succession, and insist on the intoning of the services? As we do not think there is a pin to choose between the two parties to the dispute in their lower and more degraded levels (for in the saner sections of each there is much which may command respect), we entertain no doubt whatever that some such edifying work in reply will very shortly appear. "Crispin Ken," though (as the reader we hope sees) despicable as art, and monstrous in its moral perversity, is not, however, intellectually an utterly worthless book. Its most striking feature, perhaps, is the power displayed by the writer in trenchant and sustained sarcasm. In this he is almost great. Not, indeed, that his sarcasm is at any time of the highest order of merit. The points are for the most part obvious, and they are at times tiresomely reiterated. The writer cannot kill his man genteelly and be done with him, but must mangle the dead body. The satire is coarse, truculent, pertinacious, altogether deficient in the rarer qualities of grace, subtlety, and refinement. Still the hitting is really close and hard; and one likes to see good hard hitting. Subjected to proper training, we should say that the writer is capable of considerable things in this unamiable direction. To conclude, his book, though to a certain extent a detestable one, is perhaps worth reading for the impress it bears of a strong and somewhat peculiar, though narrow and acrid, mind. You may actively dislike it if you will; but you cannot at least accuse it of being altogether commonplace, feeble, and insipid. And this, as times go, is to say something not inconsiderable for it.

Gentle Blood; or, the Secret Marriage: a Tale of High Life. By J. R. O'FLANNAGAN. Part I. Dublin: McGlashan and Gill. 8vo.

THE EXPERIMENT OF CONVERTING INTO A NOVEL a story from actual life has been made more than once with tolerable success. Gerald Griffin's clever novel of "*The Collegians*" was founded upon a real tragedy which agitated the city of Limerick nearly half a century ago; Bulwer's novel of "*Eugene Aram*" was an ingenious version of a *cause célèbre* in our criminal annals; and the murder of Mr. William Weare furnished a theme for more than one romance-writer. It is an experiment, however, which requires no small amount of both care and judgment for its successful accomplishment. The real facts must be neither too closely adhered to nor too widely departed from; a veil of fiction must be thrown over the hard outlines of the truth, not so thick as to conceal her shape, nor so thin as to expose her ugliness. It must, in short, be something like what the work of a fashionable portrait-painter is expected to be. Judged by this standard, we are afraid that Mr. O'Flannagan's work (the first instalment of which is before us) is likely to prove a failure; it leaves so little to the imagination, so little for the ingenuity to exercise itself upon, that we are sadly afraid it will scarcely be popular even among those enthusiastic and bewigged youths who frequent the Four Courts, Dublin, upon whose sympathies Mr. O'Flannagan has evidently calculated. As for the real story upon which Mr. O'Flannagan's fiction is founded, we shall leave it to the imagination of the reader to discover. All that we shall disclose is,

that the name of the hero is the Hon. Rodolphus Silverton, "heir to the peerage of Allandale, and holding a commission in her Britannic Majesty's service as captain of the Royal Engineers;" and that the name of the heroine is Sybilla Longsword, a young lady "descended from the gallant Cavalier, Sir Henry Longsword, who commanded a regiment for Charles I. at the fatal field of Naseby." The opening scene is on board the Boulogne steamer. The countenance of Silverton is described as bearing "traces of more dissipation than was befitting his years," although "it was evident from the soliloquy in which he indulged that his mind was well cultivated, and his abilities of a superior order." The soliloquy which is supposed to prove all this perhaps scarcely realises the expectation which this introduction of it is apt to raise:

"Here is another instance of the mutability of human affairs. On the 6th of August, 1840, just twelve short years ago, the present Emperor of the French, attended by a few followers, raised the Imperial Eagle within view of this house. How short its flight! His position was surrounded by the Royal troops, and the bold invader and all his followers were captured after a brief struggle. Louis Napoleon was condemned to perpetual imprisonment—but where is he now? He sits on the throne of France, the elected Emperor of the Gallic land."

Mr. O'Flannagan's picture of Sybilla Longsword is of the most flattering description:

Her figure was small, but exquisitely symmetrical. She was singularly attractive; not that her features presented any extraordinary beauty, but from the grace and delicacy present in every line. Her countenance was oval, terminating in the dimpled chin, her small and well formed mouth denoted firmness by its compression. But how describe her eyes, which were large and lustrous! Truly they were the lamps of the soul, lit by the "purest ray serene," and illumining the whole countenance with irresistible brightness. It would be impossible to describe the power, the might, the majesty, so to speak, of those eyes. They rested calmly on the face of the stranger as he stood by the side of that fair girl on the deck of the Boulogne steamer. Her glances cast a halo of such purity and goodness around, that it was almost impossible for any guilty thought to dwell within the range of their influence. Her eyebrows were of fair colour, as was also the hair. This latter was of a very peculiar light hue, and dressed in the trying style called *à la Eugénie*. She wore a dark travelling dress of silk, and the ample store of cloaks showed every care had been taken to fence her from the chilling sea-breeze.

The pair are soon engaged in conversation:

He asked her "if she liked the sea?"

"Yes," she replied, "I love all that is beautiful in nature—the bright sunshine and the solemn shade. I share my sympathy with every flower that blows in garden or in field, from the gaudy tulip to the more modest daisy immortalised by Burns. And as I love the land I love and admire the sea. Oh, is it not glorious to see the white-plumed waves march on towards the shore. Have your troops, Captain Silverton, a more regular line, or more solemn music?"

They spoke of books and painting, of music and poetry, and when the bright sun cast a long line of golden light over the billowy sea, she delighted her companion by her words.

"How beautiful," she said, "whether on land or sea, is the dawn. On land one feels the freshness of the morning breeze as the sparkling foliage dances in it, and beholds the opening distance bathed in sunny haze, and here every wave rejoices in the golden gleam. What pleasures are lost to those condemned to live immured in cities, and who know not the charms of nature."

"You prefer the country, I presume?" said Silverton.

"Decidedly. I love the homely country, its rural joy and pastoral simplicity. Do you know these lines?"

Oh how canst thou renounce the boundless store
Of charms which nature to her vot'ry yields—
The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,
The pomp of groves, and garniture of fields—
All that the genial rays of morning yields,
And all that echoes to the song of even,
All that the mountain's shelf ring bosom shields,
And all the dread magnificence of heaven—
Oh, how canst thou renounce, and hope to be forgiven?

"You have an excellent memory, fair lady," said Silverton. "The lines are Beattie's."

"Yes! they are beautiful. I rise early that the bright morning may receive my homage, and I am well repaid: Birds sing in the groves; the lark, as he mounts upwards, fills the air with his grateful song; the thrush warbles beside me, and fears not my approach. I love to watch the wind casting shadows upon the fields as it bows the tall grass, or waving corn. Then the flowers that bloom lift their drooping heads to feel the warmth of the sun's rays, and give their dewy wine to his sip. The place around speaks to my heart in accents of praise to the Giver of all good, and finds me a thankful listener. I hope you are an early riser?"

"Like yourself, when in the country, certainly," replied Silverton. "Then I have many inducements to leave the downy bed; but, I confess, when in towns, and in my quarters, I am not an early bird."

"Most men, who have distinguished themselves in literature, have been so, I believe," said Sybilla; "Sir Walter Scott, Dr. Franklin, and others; and in your own profession, those eminent military chiefs, Napoleon, Frederick the Great, Charles XII. of Sweden, and, though last not least, Arthur, Duke of Wellington."

Silverton was improved and informed by her conversation, and in her society time flew rapidly, and ere the night seemed half spent, the morning sun rose over the billowy sea. They beheld the white cliffs of Albion, and marked the waves bursting in thunderous roar and foam among the rocks.

After this specimen the reader will have had very nearly enough of Captain Silverton and Miss Longsword. The first part carries us deeply into the story. The lady permits the gallant Captain to visit her at the house of her aunt, "the Countess de Franchi, in Nottingham-place," whence she is summoned to the bedside of her father. Silverton visits his father, the Lord Allandale, of whom there is a long description, borrowed mainly from the "Life of John Philpot Curran," between whom and his lordship it would appear that a strong friendship had once existed. Lord Allandale is very anxious for his son to marry, and two high-born damsels, the Lady Henrietta and the Lady Blanche St. Maurice, the daughters of the Earl of Kilmoreland, only await his choice. The heart of Silverton is, however, still occupied with the image of the fair Miss Longsword, and he refuses to ally himself to either of these distinguished maidens; whereupon Lord Allandale observes:

"Marry or not, just as you please, but pray, if ever you expect your wife to be received by your family, she must have one indispensable requisite."

"What may that *sine qua non* be?" demand Rodolphus.

"Gentle blood."

Should there be any of our readers who have any difficulty in tracing the connection between this improving tale and a case of recent notoriety, we recommend an application for assistance to some member of the Dublin junior bar, who will no doubt be able to solve the mystery.

Oliver Ellis. By JAMES GRANT. (Routledge, Warne, and Routledge. pp. 432.)—Mr. Grant needs no recommendation; he has taken a place in the estimation of certain novel-devourers from which it would not be easy to displace him if we wished. And we are far from wishing. "Vive l'amour, cigars and cognac!" welcome flirtation and campaigning! hail, oaths, duels, and bloodshed! We certainly feel in the case of such books that we have read it all before; but then we are getting on in years, and there are others growing up to whom Mr. Grant's latest works will be as fresh as his former were to us. We have become a military nation; we carry our very sticks and umbrellas, to the danger of one another's eyes, soldier fashion, either over our shoulders or under our arms, with the ferule projecting viciously; warlike music greets us at every corner; and so stories of peril should be more than ever in request. There must be many a Volunteer thirsting for glory, whose soul will be thrilled by the adventures of "Oliver Ellis." We were quite moved to encounter once more our old friend the Captain, who falls wounded upon the deck, with blood and oaths gushing simultaneously from his mouth; and with the time-honoured blasphemer, whose wish that he may be struck dead upon the spot is granted with surprising readiness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Practical Angler; or, the Art of Trout-fishing more particularly applied to Clear Water. By W. C. STEWART. Fourth edition. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

The Hand-book of Angling for Scotland and the Border Counties. By JOHN ROBERTSON. London: Houlston and Wright.

SO MANY BOOKS have been written about angling, so many precepts laid down for its practice, so many pleasant wanderings by loch and stream sketched and chronicled, that it would seem as if the subject must have been exhausted long ago, and that there remained to be written little that was interesting and less that was new. Yet, explain it how we may, there is to a very large and increasing section of the community a zest about this favourite sport that comes back with each returning season ever fresh and new. Year after year as the winter relaxes its hold, and the snow and ice disappear, the merry enthusiasm of "the roaring game" is forgotten, the curling stones are carefully stowed away, the favourite skates hung up bright and polished for their summer's rest, and, as the first breath of the west wind steals through the woods, breathing life into the early blossoms, sending the sap again circling through the rugged old stems and bare branches, and stirring the awakening earth with the first faint sensations of spring, the old passion comes back as strong as ever, filling us with eager yearnings for old pleasures by loch and stream. Then rods have to be uncased, lines run out and examined, fly-books overhauled, and, worst symptom of the whole "insanity" (as our strong-minded friends feelingly term it), tackle shops ransacked for the most preposterous and unnecessary additions to our already plethoric fly-books. The tackle-shops themselves partake of the change, and seem as if the west wind wakened them also to a spring-like blossoming; the dull monotony of their winter plumage gives way to such luxuriant display of many-hued combinations of fur and feather, better calculated, it must be confessed, for the present captivation of greenhorns than the subsequent attraction of fish. Then for the delights of our first day in spring, who shall describe them? Sunny memories crowd upon us from the far past of similar first days gloriously spent, of pleasant wanderings with old friends, of familiar haunts in the much-loved land of mountain, loch, and stream.

Among other symptoms of the season must be reckoned the angling literature, of which every year produces a luxuriant crop. In that point of view, no other of our national sports can for a moment compare with angling; and, in fact, among anglers, now the great desideratum is not so much new books on the subject, as a careful and correct catalogue of the old ones. Angling libraries are quite a fancy among the fraternity, and the desire of course is to have them as complete as can be, especially in the older and more curious works. "Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona;" there were good fishers before Isaac Walton, and we want to have all the chronicles that may possibly exist of their doings; very antique some of those old chronicles are, and going back to a passably remote age, for is it not an article of faith among true anglers that the first angling lore was to be found inscribed on those adamantine pillars on which our learned ancestor Seth attempted to transmit to future ages all the arts and sciences of the antediluvian world? We are glad to learn that the long-desired catalogue is about to be supplied through the energies of our sporting contemporary the *Field*.

The two volumes we have before us are favourable specimens of their class; that by Mr. Stewart is a fourth edition, which sufficiently proves the favour with which it has been received. The author says: "What the angling community now want is not another amusing description of the pleasures of angling, but a book to teach them how to fish." His aim in writing it is, therefore, essentially to instruct; and he assures us that if we find nothing instructive in his work we shall certainly find nothing amusing. Mr. Stewart deprecates criticism on his style or composition, and sooth to say he has some reason to be diffident on that head. Thus where he says, "Worm-fishing is only worthy of the name of sport when practised in streams inhabited by

wary trout when they are low and clear," whatever amount of truth there may be in this opinion it is not very grammatically expressed. With the spirit of the opinion which it intends to convey we very much coincide. Scottish anglers have to complain that of late years the adepts of the Edinburgh school (in angling, as in other things, Edinburgh pretends to a school of her own) have been propounding the heresy that worm-fishing in clear water is a higher style of art than any kind of artificial fly-fishing. Mr. Thomas R. Stoddart, in his "Angler's Companion," was probably the first to venture to put this in a book; and it certainly is a fitting companion to his still more peculiar dogmas on the breeding of fish, for which we refer the curious reader to that volume. Mr. Stoddart has, however, had many followers on the worm-fishing theory, and one of our present authors, Mr. Robertson, we are sorry to see, takes that line, while Mr. Stewart combats and demolishes it as follows:

In trouting with the minnow, worm, or natural fly, the angler has the real fish, worm, or insect with which to entice the trout; but in fly-fishing he has, by means of a few feathers, to deceive the wary, keen-sighted fish, and make it believe that his imitation is a natural fly either alive or dead. Any one will at once see that this is the more difficult, and that to prevail upon a trout to seize a reality does not afford room for the exercise of so much skill as to prevail upon the same trout to seize an imitation. Hence fly-fishing, in the same condition of water, requires more address than angling with the worm or any other known method; and consequently fly-fishing in a clear low water is beyond comparison the most difficult of all the branches of the angler's art, and should, therefore, rank highest as sport.

To the above we beg to add that the fly-hooks are usually much smaller and the tackle finer than those used for worm; and, therefore, even if the difficulty of deceiving the fish were equal, that of hooking and winding would remain greater for fly.

As a book of instruction in the capture of the yellow trout (and it pretends to nothing higher than that) we have not the least hesitation in saying that Mr. Stewart's is the best we have ever read. Of course the intelligent reader will understand at once, that we think so just because its precepts come the nearest to our own practice, for we anglers have our little prejudices, and, though it were the best book in the world, if it chanced to upset our roundest theories, and to scoff at our most cherished wrinkles, we could not welcome it. In fact, in this very case we took up the book in a frame of mind not free from the bias of a hastily-judging friend, who said there was nothing in it but an earnest attempt to make capital out of a crotchety of up-stream fishing, which was carried to extremes; but on this point we confess we see nothing extreme in the following:

First, as you approach, fish the side on which you are standing with a cast or two, and then commence to fish the opposite side, where you are to expect the most sport. For this reason, you should always keep on the shallow side of the water, as the best trout generally lie under the bank at the deep side.

After having taken a cast or two on the near side, throw your flies partly up stream and partly across, but more across than up from where you are standing. You should throw them to within an inch of the opposite bank; if they alight on it so much the better; draw them gently off, and they will fall like a snowflake, and if there is a trout within sight they are almost sure to captivate it.

Casting partly across and partly up stream, for a variety of reasons, is more deadly than casting directly up. The advantage of having a number of flies is entirely lost by casting straight up, as they all come down in a line, and it is only the trout in that line that can see them; whereas, if thrown partly across, they all come down in different lines, and the trout in all these lines may see them. In casting across, when the flies light the stream carries them out at right angles to the line, and they come down the stream first, so that the trout see the flies before the line; whereas in casting straight up, if a trout is between the angler and the place where his flies light, the line passes over it before it sees the flies, and may alarm it."

But Mr. Stewart, in advocating up-stream fishing, makes one claim erroneously. He says:

In angling down stream, if a trout rises and the angler strikes, he runs a great risk of pulling the flies straight out of its mouth; whereas, in fishing up, its back is to him, and he has every chance of bringing the hook into contact with its jaws."

Now this would be correct only if the angler were to strike while the fish was putting its head up and seizing the fly, but the angler cannot strike so soon as that; he strikes when he sees the "rise," and that is, not the head coming up, but the body and tail, as the fish turns to go down with the fly. The fish in going at the fly swims against the stream; in turning to go down he goes with the stream; therefore, at the moment the angler strikes, the fish's mouth is more towards the angler fishing from down stream, as Mr. Stewart does, and therefore he is the more likely of the two "to pull the flies straight out of its mouth." The real advantages of up-stream fishing are, that as the trout lie with their heads up stream they do not so readily see an angler who comes behind them; and, secondly, that the fish hooked are played down in water already fished, instead of disturbing new. We admit no other advantage; and there is one serious disadvantage which Mr. Stewart passes in silence, viz., that feeding trout lying in the shallow water towards the tail of the pool are disturbed, and rush for shelter towards the deeper portions, disturbing the fish there before the angler from below reaches them; whereas trout in the upper part of the pool, when disturbed by the angler who fishes down, do not fly for shelter to the shallow water at the tail. Thus the up-stream angler has his best chance at the tail of the pool, whereas the down-stream one has a moderate chance over both portions; but he requires to use a much longer line, which is a great disadvantage.

In fact, some pools and some streams can be fished best up and some best down, and something of the decision may depend on the size and colour of the water, and something on the strength and direc-

tion of the wind. Let the angler be guided by circumstances as his judgment and experience direct, and not adhere too rigidly to any hobby. It must also be noted that casting up stream applies only to trouting; a salmon fly must be used in a totally different way. Both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Robertson allow their flies to sink, and abjure the practice of attempting to dance any of the droppers on the surface, which Mr. Robertson says "will only attract small trout." We assure the young angler that in this also he will do better to vary his practice with circumstances. On some days and in some situations the fish take sunk flies best, while on other days they seem more attracted by a dancing fly, and generally in loch fishing, the fisher who keeps his top dropper dancing on the surface will do most execution.

While Mr. Stewart confines himself to instruction, Mr. Robertson devotes himself rather to locality, and wiles the angler on from stream to stream and loch to loch, constituting himself a pleasant companion by Tweed and Teviot, Ettrick, Yarrow, Saint Mary's Lake, Nith, Cluden, and all the classic streams of southern Scotland, telling us of the angling resources and facilities of each favourite haunt, how to get at the best positions, and where to put up, all information of a truly useful sort, and especially so to an angler like himself; but here we feel bound to caution those of our readers who must have artificial-fly fishing and nothing else, and who leave to the mere pot-fillers all the foul kindred of maggots, worms, creepers, and natural flies, that they must follow the footsteps of their guide with considerable circumspection, for we gather from his book that he is chiefly a worm fisher, and many of the streams mentioned by him with peculiar commendation, are really so small that the fly-fisher would search them in vain for a pool large enough to lay his cast upon.

The English angler perusing these books will find certain differences between the Scotch and English practice of the art, which he will not altogether approve, but which are worthy of his patient consideration. He is aware that in his own country, before he can be looked upon as an accomplished artist, he requires an amount of entomological learning which he finds entirely unnecessary to his Scotch congener's fame. The former has been accustomed to pin his faith to Ronald's "Fly-fisher's Entomology;" he gets himself well up in that, and ties his flies, and buys his flies, and tries his flies all by the strictest rule. His fly-book is arranged like a calendar from March to September, and you might almost tell the day of the month from the fly he is using. The Scotchman, on the other hand, scouts all that; thinks Ronald a very prettily got-up book with very nice illustrations; but if required to choose his flies from it, would select half a dozen of the smallest and plainest, and fish with the same the season through.

This is a subject of constant dispute; the one school says, "Imitate the fly on the water, you can do it quite near enough to succeed;" the other says, "You cannot do it so well that the trout won't see the difference when reality and imitation are presented together; and therefore you are safer to choose a fly that is not on the water, that the keen eyes may have no means of comparison. Besides, even if the imitation were perfect, the trout get plenty of the fly on the water, and only rise at occasional ones, whereas something new they will rise at greedily."

Much may be said on both sides. Trout undoubtedly do take, and sometimes take freely, flies which are manifest imitations of the fly on the water, and it seems natural to suppose that they should do so, and that the angler who was in other respects equal and added that knowledge to his other knowledge ought to have an advantage. On the other hand it is well known that trout often take freely some absurd affair not in the least like any fly on the water; that sea-trout flies are dressed without any idea of resembling any insect whatever; while salmon flies are pure inventions of the fisher's brain, and resemble nothing earthly that exists, or that could be supposed to exist, unless aquatic humming-birds. Moreover, lake flies are larger and brighter than those for rivers, and on some lakes the gaudier the feather the more it attracts. Yet it cannot be pretended that the natural insects change their sizes and hues when they frequent lakes, neither do they with the changes that floods make in the depth and colour of the rivers; yet the angler undoubtedly finds it to his advantage to vary his sizes and colours to suit changes in water or atmosphere. Our own practice is certainly against the imitation theory, but we can deduce nothing from that, as we have both beaten, and been beaten by, anglers of the Ronald school, and from the latter circumstance entertain a certain respect for the theory which prevents our dogmatically condemning it as Mr. Stewart does. We, however, prefer the migratory *Salmonidae*, and for these it is useless.

The greatest of all differences between the Scotch and English anglers is in the great variety of fish which the latter has at his disposal, and follows, and delights in. While in Scotland salmon and the *Salmonidae* are alone esteemed, many of the others familiar in England do not exist in the Scottish waters at all; for instance, dace, gudgeon, carp, tench, bream, barbel, and burbot are entirely unknown, while chub, called locally "skellies," and roach, called locally "braise," are confined to a very few streams. Perch and pike are more general, but these are hardly followed for sport, and the angler who trolls for pike does it rather to destroy him as vermin than for any other gratification. The grayling has been so recently introduced into Scotland that little is yet known of his qualities, but Mr. Robertson mentions the experiment as having been quite successful. The salmon is, of course, the most highly esteemed, and next him the several varieties of sea-trout, but opportunities for following them cannot be very generally enjoyed, and therefore it is the

common trout of the streams and lakes that is essentially the angler's fish in Scotland.

Both our present authors confine themselves to this fish and refer almost entirely to the streams of the south of Scotland in which trout appear to be very numerous, but we do not think our English anglers will feel greatly tempted with the size of fish which appear to dwell there. On this point of size—a very ticklish one with anglers—Mr. Robertson is particularly naive in his admissions. If fish are small, he never hesitates to say so, and evidently quarter-pounders are considerably over the average in the streams he most frequents. Indeed, he does not seem in the least ashamed to speak commendingly of a stream where “the occasions are rare in which a good worm-fisher might not secure a fair basket of trout averaging two pounds to the dozen, with the chance of an occasional fish from half a pound upwards.” Desires so moderate deserve to meet their reward, and we wish Mr. Robertson all success in his pursuit of troutikins. Mr. Stewart is not so particular in describing the sizes of his individual fish, but he makes an assertion as to weight which we feel much disposed to call in question:

There are not three days from May till October in which a good angler should not kill at least 12lb. weight of trout in any county in the south of Scotland. There are days when he may easily kill twice that quantity, and the angler who, fishing a whole day, that is to say, for nine or ten hours, cannot capture on an average fifteen pounds a day, has not yet attained to eminence in the art.

Rather than believe this, which we think is an idle and impracticable boast, we willingly place ourselves in that last category and admit our deficiencies. Judging by Mr. Robertson's estimate of size this must be an average basket of six or eight dozen! Old Isaac could never touch that; he used to speak of trout by the brace, not by the dozen; but, in truth, he was too fond of the *dolce far niente* by the river-side ever to dream of such slaughter; and then, to be sure, if the fish were shy, he was safe to find some pretty milkmaid in snood and kirtle, waiting at the next bend, to sing, “As at noon Dulcina rested,” or some other of those pretty pastorals, which the modest maidens of old delighted in—an amusement which, after all, some may think preferable to catching trout by dozens.

Suggestions on Popular Education. By NASSAU W. SENIOR, one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of Popular Education in England. London: John Murray. 1861. pp. 378.

THE SHANDEAN SENTENCE which proclaims that they do certain things better in France, invariably comes into our mind when we see (for we shall not be dishonest enough to pretend that of late years we have tried to read it) the ponderous Blue Book, in which H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools perennially give an account of their several stewardships. The French inspector is for each school limited to a single note-sheet of ordinary paper containing a certain number of printed questions, opposite to which the answers have to be written. Within these narrow bounds is Gallic eloquence confined; and if the writer is prevented from disporting himself in the fields of boundless space, and perorating *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*; he is also saved from the chance of inditing printed matter, which a listless official will be almost sure not to read, and which will almost as surely inflict a headache upon the conscientious gentleman who tries to do his duty. In England, however, this is not so. Mr. Arnold tells us that, “an English inspector's visit to any elementary school, expends six sheets and a half of excellent foolscap.” The reason is, that the inspector does not confine himself to answering questions. He wishes to show his zeal, and he has no other way of doing so than by writing an essay, or a dozen essays, as the case may be; by suggesting impossibilities and by forthwith refuting them; by drawing fancy pictures of Utopian schools overlooked by model inspectors; in a word by showing, so far as depends on himself, that the nearest distance between any two points in the same plane is *not* a straight line. Inspectors' English has become generally notable for conveying the least amount of meaning in the greatest possible number of words. And yet we doubt whether the inspector is to be blamed for this. He has a notion, right or wrong, that his zeal is measured by his fluency; that unless he write his series of essays, he is not as other inspectors are. We are in the habit of condoling with the clergyman who has to write his two sermons weekly, but his task is an easy one to that of the inspector of schools, who has to write probably five or six times the number of annual essays, and who only has two texts, the competency or incompetency of the school which he has just examined. We were amused, some few weeks ago, with reading a letter from a school inspector to a weekly journal, in which he wished to make it known that he requires not one hour and a half but four hours to examine a school of 150 boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic. This arrangement gives each examinee considerably less than two minutes—about half a minute in fact to test his proficiency in each of the subjects of the examination. He may console himself, however, that the inspector will not dismiss him so lightly. This gentleman will embalm the school, if not each pupil, in a mosaic setting of words, which, apt as he may be to pour out fluent nothings on paper, will probably cost him some hours of labour. Surely there must be something wrong in the system which invites, if it does not command, intellectual, well-educated men to be-paper themselves and their readers to death.

It seems impossible, then, that anything which relates to education can be otherwise than long-winded. Mr. Herbert Skeat's very meagre abstract of the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Education is

condensed into not less than one hundred and fifty pages of small print. Mr. Arnold's volume on “Popular Education in France” makes up a quarto of some three hundred pages, and Mr. Senior's “Suggestions” forms a still bulkier quarto of nearly four hundred. We are not complaining, however, at least in either of these last two cases, that this should be so. Mr. Senior's volume is not published at the expense of the State; and we are not speaking rudely of those dignitaries who are pleased to govern the nation, when we say that we wish the State often got anything as good as the “Suggestions” which we have before us. We need hardly, perhaps, remind our readers of the occasion which has given birth to this volume. In June 1858 seven Royal Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the state of education in England, and the results of their three years' labours (gratuitous, be it recollected) have been just presented to the public. Strangely enough, six out of the seven Commissioners were Oxford men, the seventh being the well-known Nonconformist, Mr. Edward Miall. We know the proverb about looking a gift-horse in the mouth, but we hope to be excused for saying that we wish the Oxford element had not predominated to such an extent in the commission. The vagaries which that University has played of late respecting matters educational, both within and without, cannot fail to lead many to think that her representatives will not be the worse for a little extraneous ballast. We are not so enamoured of the Oxford New Schools, which seem invented for the encouragement of sciolism and pedantry; or of the very mischievous outside degree of A.A., which we are assured is not a degree but a title, that we are inclined to allow this Alma-mater to legislate on educational matters for the nation; yet as we should have liked to see Oxford fairly represented on a national commission, so should we have liked to see Mr. Senior among the Oxford representatives. A man of action, he is intimately acquainted with the workings of his university, and his general knowledge has been supplemented by that most useful of all secular studies, that of the law, when it is not confined to mere technicalities. Mr. Senior has given us in this volume the papers which he communicated to his colleagues, some of which were rejected and others adopted.

A man who has spent much of a long life in political speculation and action must have often changed his opinions, and must have seen measures fail which he expected to be eminently useful, and measures succeed which he expected to be mischievous.

I know from experience that on such subjects I ought to distrust my own views, so far as they are peculiar.

On the present occasion I feel unusual diffidence whenever I am opposed to colleagues whose talents and knowledge I sincerely respect, and who have examined diligently and candidly the questions on which we differ. In any ordinary matters I should have yielded to their decisions silently. But the questions submitted to the Commissioners on Popular Education are so important and so difficult that no one who has had the means of forming an opinion on them ought to conceal it. This is my motive for the publication of this volume.

It is somewhat disheartening to find that although the commission has cost the nation some 40,000*l.*, its chiefs are not yet agreed among themselves. At the same time we acknowledge that the question is a difficult one, and that to get seven men to agree on it unanimously would be something truly marvellous. Mr. Senior says: “The most material points on which I dissent from the report, are the fears expressed in it as to the indefinite increase of expense and of pressure on the central office; the proposed remedies by means of county and borough education rates, and of county and borough education boards; and the omission of express recommendations that the hours of school attendance be shortened, and that children in the businesses now unregulated be enabled to obtain education.”

The nineteen resolutions passed by a majority of the Commissioners on the 9th of February, 1860, are condensed by Mr. Senior into four:

1. The withdrawal of all Government interference in education.
2. The total or partial substitution of rates for the Privy Council grants.
3. The maintenance of the Privy Council system without alteration.
4. The maintenance of the Privy Council system with modifications.

The last of these several points Mr. Senior debates at a length and with an exhaustiveness which would hardly have done discredit to a zealous Scotch covenanting preacher a century ago. Of these four heads we need only advert to two, namely, the second and fourth. There are probably not half a dozen sane men in England who will advocate the withdrawal of *all* Government interference in education in the present day. Nor, again, would we suppose the warmest admirers of the Privy Council system desire to maintain it in its entirety. The Commissioners, or at least the majority of them, pronounce that this system has many defects, the greater part of which may be removed or diminished.

Scattered throughout this volume are occasional little bits of a somewhat hard political economy; as, for instance, that “it would be far better for society and far better for the child that it should die in infancy than that it should grow up to be a criminal or *even a pauper*.” The latter part of the question involves, we think, far higher considerations than the cost of a morsel of bread to the nation. We say this without feeling any sympathy with picturesque beggary, or desiring to see paupers born into the world.

Some of our readers will probably recollect Mr. Horace Mann's computation, introduced by him into the census of 1851, and accepted

by the Privy Council in their report of 1859, which, to quote Mr. Senior's words, "anticipates the presence of 3,000,000 children in the inspected schools, to be taught by 30,000 certificated teachers." Those persons, who very naturally felt alarmed at this Xerxian host of teachers, will find some gratification in learning that Mr. Mann, in his examination before the Commissioners, "admitted that his calculation was not that of those who might be expected to be at school, but of those who might be wished to be at school." Mr. Mann's reputation as an imaginative statistician will hardly be decreased by this judicious infusion of the future with the present state of things. Mr. Senior gives some strong reasons against the total or partial substitution of rates for the Privy Council grants.

The Privy Council grants to the schools of England and Wales or expends on their maintenance 572,857l.* a year.

This sum is paid out of the 500 millions a year forming the general income of all the inhabitants of England. A considerable portion of it, probably one-half, is paid by the labourers whose children frequent those schools. In the price of every pot of beer and of every pipe the labourer pays a portion of the expense of the education of his own children.

It is proposed to take it off the 500 millions of general income and to throw it exclusively on the 80 millions of rateable income; to take it off the labourer, whose children frequent the public schools, and to throw it on the ratepayer, whose children do not frequent them.

The voluntary subscriptions to schools more than equal the public grant. A rate would of course destroy them. We should have to raise by rate not 572,857l., but 2,000,000l.

The education rate would be 2½ per cent., or sixpence in the pound on all incomes derived from real property.

Would such a rate be endured?

Our sectarian animosities are now moderated. How fiercely would they be revived by the imposition of a rate on Protestants to pay for a Roman Catholic school, or on Baptists to pay for a Church school?

In the year 1859, the annual grants made by the Committee of Council for salaries of masters, capitation, and pupil teachers amounted to 350,000l., the sums voluntarily contributed for those purposes amounted to about 560,000l., making together 910,000l. If it were attempted to raise one-half of the sum now granted through the Committee of Council by a rate, it is possible, I think probable, that at least half of the voluntary contributions would cease. The sums applicable to these purposes would then be found to have fallen from 910,000l. to 630,000l., of which 280,000l. would be contributed voluntarily, 175,000l. through the Privy Council, and 175,000l. by the rate. It would become necessary to increase both the grant and the rate. With the increase of rate the contributions would fall off still more, and in a year or two it probably would be found that the rate had exonerated only the voluntary contributors, and had forced the Committee of Council rather to increase than to diminish its grants.

The alleged objections to the Privy Council system are by Mr. Senior classed under seven heads.

1. Its expensiveness.
2. Its unfair pressure on the clergy.
3. Its denominational character.
4. The pressure of its details on the central office.
5. Its tendency to diminish voluntary exertion.
6. Its tendency to produce over-instruction, or misdirected instruction.
7. The exclusion of the parents from the management of the schools.

To follow Mr. Senior in his several arguments touching each of these heads would be quite out of our power. We may say, however, that he regrets the denominational character of the Privy Council plan, and greatly prefers the Irish national education system, which is so offensive to Mr. Whiteside and the Orange party on the one hand, and the Ultramontane Roman Catholic priesthood on the other.

As to Mr. Lingen's fear of the pressure of details on the central office, we would strongly advise that office to discourage the wholesale system of essay-writing which now prevails to an almost maniacal extent among the inspectors. If we are ever to have 30,000 certificated teachers, superintended by a competent number of inspectors who write as voluminously as those now in harness, we can only say that our fears for the future of the central office are great. We think it, however, quite possible that the increased number of inspectors might do their duty thoroughly with no greater consumption of ink and paper than seems necessary at present.

On the exclusion of parents from influence over the conduct of the schools, Mr. Senior says:

Among the results of our inquiry I know no one proved by such satisfactory, such overflowing evidence as the inferiority of private to public schools. The atmosphere of the private schools is described by our Assistant Commissioners as pestilential, the discipline as inefficient, the instruction as still more so, and the masters and mistresses as persons who, having failed in other trades, have taken up this without learning or experience, probably because it is the only one in which gross unfitness escapes detection.

Yet to these dens of ignorance and malaria one-third of the labouring classes still send their children, and that although good and cheap public schools are at their doors.

They think, we are told, the public school vulgar, or their boy has been punished there, or he is required to be clean, or to be regular, or the private school is half a street nearer, or is kept by a friend, or by some one who will submit his teaching to their dictation.

If we turn to the actual report of the Commissioners, we are told that none are too old, too poor, too ignorant, too feeble, too sickly, too unqualified in any way or every way, to regard themselves and be regarded by others as unfit for school-keeping. Despite the theory that parents would take an interest in the school were they allowed to assist in managing it, and that by misgoverning a school they might

learn in time to direct their own affairs properly, we cannot grant that the National education scheme of England is a *corpus vile* to be experimented on by parents who extend their patronage to discharged barmaids, slop needlewomen, *et id genus omne*, quite as readily as to certificated schoolmistresses. Of the present system of training-colleges Mr. Senior says:

It is a system of the highest pressure. A girl of thirteen, in many cases of the humblest birth, is apprenticed for five years to a certificated mistress. At the end of each year she is examined by the inspector, and if she passes, receives a payment rising from 10l. to 20l.—a larger sum than she or her parents ever saw before—equal, perhaps, to all her father's wages for six months. To enable her to devote her whole time to working for it, she is spared every domestic service. In her father's family she is a little goddess, raised as far above them as an Irish cottier's son is when he quits the cabin to enter the seminary. At eighteen she competes for a Queen's scholarship, and if she obtains one, receives tuition, board, lodging, washing, and medical attendance from the college, and a small sum for personal expenses, clothes, and pocket-money, subject, however, like the pupil-teachers' pay, to the result of annual examinations. This may last one, two, or three years, at the end of which she obtains one of eleven different kinds of certificates, all depending on success at the examinations, which, according to its class, entitles her, on her appointment to a school, to a salary, partly supplied by the Government and partly from the school, amounting, when lowest, to 20l. a year, and when highest exceeding 60l. a year, and a house. For seven years, therefore, her mind is in a state of constant tension; she goes through struggle after struggle, in each of which defeat is ruinous.

The discursive texture of the book itself must be our excuse for the discursiveness of this notice. As a commentary on the report of the Royal Commissioners it will be found most valuable.

Syriac Miscellanies; or Extracts relating to the First and Second General Councils, and various other Quotations, Theological, Historical, and Classical. Translated into English from MSS. in the British Museum and Imperial Library of Paris, with Notes, by B. H. COWPER. London: Williams and Norgate. 1861. 8vo. pp. viii., 112.

MR. COWPER is resolved not to let us forget the Syriac manuscripts in the British Museum, and is very anxious that they should be fully investigated. He has devoted considerable attention to them, and has by personal inspection been led to see their importance. In his preface to this little volume, he says that the manuscripts in question are a valuable supplement to our knowledge on many subjects. "The information and extracts they contain, as to the Fathers, Creeds, Councils, and Church History, are considerable. In addition to versions of much that we already possess, there are many fragments and entire treatises hitherto unknown. This is true both of known and of otherwise unknown authors." After this general deliverance on the subject, Mr. Cowper gives us the following information about the origin and contents of this work:

The following miscellaneous matters owe their appearance to the request of the Syro-Egyptian Society, whose members feel a praiseworthy interest in this matter. They requested me to publish a few things in English in order to show what might be obtained from the Syriac MSS. with which I am acquainted. I cheerfully comply with this wish, and have thrown together, with a few supplementary observations, some of the extracts which I have made. These have been designedly few and brief. It would have been easier to select some one treatise, but perhaps not so well for the purpose intended. Hence there will here be found a diversity of quotations on a variety of subjects. Some of them I had already published, but I have thoroughly revised the translation of them, and omitted many of the notes. Some of them are of little value, and yet all have peculiar features. Those on the first Nicene Council are the fullest, and to illustrate them I have added a remarkable Greek list of the bishops who attended that Council, and a fragment of one in Coptic. I have also given a version of the Nicene Canons for comparison with the copies in Greek and Latin; and as this version, like the list of members, is from the oldest MS. of them yet known, it cannot fail to be interesting. From the same document I have copied a list of those who attended at the Council of Constantinople in A.D. 381, and a few other matters. These lists are important in reference to the names of bishops and of places, as well as for the student of ancient geography. The fragments from Greek authors are obscure, and include some names with which I am otherwise unacquainted. Their chief interest arises from the fact that they clearly form part of some document of the nature of an apology, and are, therefore, in all probability, very ancient. It is well known that the apologists of the second and third centuries defended Christianity by copious citations from Pagan writers, and this is constructed on the same plan, as the conclusion shows. The extracts from Diocles may not be free from interpolation, but they claim to represent the first historian of Rome, a historian from whom, Plutarch tells us, Fabius Pictor drew largely. As to the extracts from Christian authors, they are merely specimens of thousands contained in the MSS., and yet present some points of interest. The matters drawn from the old Syriac Chronicle may furnish the student of history with a few facts, and among them the list of the first successors of Mahomet is peculiarly interesting. This MS. belongs to the eighth century, and is evidently a compilation from the Chronicle ascribed to Hippolytus, that of Eusebius, and others. The notice of two martyrologies is simply intended to show that at a very early period the legends of superstition were not confined to the Western world.

Of the translation it is not for us to speak, but we may say one word about the principal items. Commencing with the Council of Nicea, Mr. Cowper prints a curious extract from a MS. which he found in the Imperial Library of Paris, written about A.D. 795. This extract reads very much like a real history, and, as such, its records of the proceedings of the Council are of great interest. It presents us, among other things, with the letter of Constantine summoning the bishops to Nicea, and with the Paschal decision of the Council, the only other known copy of which was lately published by Dom Pitra. There are various points in the other contents of the volume, to which attention might be directed, and from which we obtain corrections of several of the statements of historians and others. Mr. Cowper has given us new lists of attendants at the Councils of Nicea and Constantinople, extracts from early Fathers, &c., including a pseudo-Ignatian fragment; besides a multitude of details from an ancient Syriac Chronicle. There are also a few passages from classical authors, which the editor believes formed part of some ancient apology. The following is a part of a curious history of Gregory the Illuminator, the Apostle of the Armenians:

* In addition to this, the sum of 54,465l. was expended upon inspection and central administration in 1859.

On Gregory, the Bishop, who taught the Armenians.—O lover of learning, Gregory, who taught the Armenians, as may be known from the words of the history about him, was by race a Roman, who came while he was a youth to the country of Armenia, either because of the persecution which Diocletian raised against the Christians, or for some other reason which we know not. And when he was educated in Armenia, and learned its letters and its tongue, his name spread and was famous, until he was of the attendants and domestics of King Tiridates, who then reigned over the provinces of Armenia, and this while he held his Christianity, and was not known except by a few, through whom it was made known to the King Tiridates. And he called Gregory to him, and asked him, and learned of him that it was so. And he used towards him blandishments and threatenings and various tortures, that he might be turned from his Christianity, and he would not. At last he took and cast him into a certain pit which was full of deadly reptiles and corruption (?) After he had been thirteen years in the pit, as his history says, but we, if you please, will put three years only, the King went out for pleasure and the hunting of wild beasts, when God suddenly sent an evil spirit upon him, and he was mad and went out of his mind, and gnawed his own flesh. And he remembered the holy man, through the solicitude of his wife, and sent and brought him up out of the pit, and he prayed over him, and he was healed. When this took place, by command of the king and the solicitude of the holy man, the provinces of Armenia came to Christianity. Then, because on all accounts bishops were needed, the king called some of his honourable men and committed to them Gregory, and sent them to Leontius, bishop and metropolitan of Caesarea, a city in Cappadocia, that he might appoint Gregory bishop. He having received the men, and done what they desired, dismissed them in peace and joy. Therefore, when the holy man had authority in the provinces of Armenia, he built churches and convents with the order of the king and the zeal of his nobles. And he appointed and set in them presbyters and deacons, giving them also laws and rules as seemed good to him. Afterwards, when the holy Synod met at Nicea, he also went up to the Synod, with holy Leontius, who made him bishop. This is the simple and summary history of Gregory, the instructor of the Armenians.

Probably the ensuing list of the early Caliphs is the most ancient in existence:

MAHOMET AND HIS SUCCESSORS.

Memorial of the Life of Mahomet (prophet) of God.

After he entered his city, and three months before he entered. From his first year, and how long every king, who after him ruled over the Mahagroye, lived, after they became kings, and how long there was faction among them: three months before Mahomed came.

And Mahomed lived ten years.

And Abubecr, son of Abucophapha, two years and six months.

And Omar, son of Katab, ten years and three months.

And Othman, son of Aphan, twelve years.

And a sedition after Othman, five years and four months.

And Mohawiya, son of Abusaphan, nineteen years and two months.

And Yezid, son of Mohawiya, three years and eight months.

And a sedition after Yezid, nine months.

And Merwan, son of Hakem, nine months.

And Ebed l'Melek, son of Merwan, twenty-one years and one month.

Walid, son of Ebed l'Melek, nine years and one month.

And Soliman, son of Ebed l'Melek, two years and nine months.

And Omar, son of Ebed l'Aziz, two years and five months.

And Yezid, son of Ebed l'Melek, four years, one month, and two days.

We reckon all these years at 104, five months and two days.

It seems that the error in the addition of the years and months, is to be found in the original Syriac.

For the proper understanding and use of this book, care must be taken to consult the notes, respecting which we can only say we wish there had been more of them. For those who are desirous of seeing specimens of what the Syriac MSS., are likely to yield, this little work will be useful and agreeable reading.

Mr. Disraeli, Colonel Rathbone, and the Council of India. A Letter in explanation of a Petition for Enquiry presented by Col. Rathbone. (C. Westerton, 8vo.)—Although this pamphlet contains more than a hundred closely-printed pages, the case appears to us to lie in a nutshell. Colonel Rathbone conceived a deadly enmity to the East India Company, and appears to have selected it as his mission in life to write the Company down. This he appears to have begun very effectually in India, where his services, as he recounts them, lay more in the direction of articles in the India papers than deeds at the head of his regiment. On his return to England, he offered himself to Mr. Disraeli and his friends, and wielded a free lance, or rather a free pen, in the columns of the *Press*. For these services he seems to think that he ought to be made a Companion of the Bath, and is very angry with Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli for not obtaining for him that distinction when they had it in their power to do so. This really seems to be the whole gist of the matter; and Colonel Rathbone must pardon us if we fail to perceive in him the marks of the true martyr. That he should choose to oppose the East India Company was his own business—one in which we by no means sympathise with him, but one in which he was free to follow the bent of his inclination. Yet why he should have a Companionship of the Bath passes our understanding. That, as we have always believed, is a distinction conferred for great services in the field or in the public service. What right had Mr. Disraeli to hold out hopes, or Col. Rathbone to expect that articles written in a newspaper would be so rewarded? That he should be cast aside as soon as he had done his work is quite in the nature of things political. Colonel Rathbone must be greener than we take him to be, and less experienced with public men than he evidently is, if he expected anything but an eventual cut to come of his confidential notes and quaint "Sunday chats" with Mr. Disraeli. If he chose to convert himself into a tool, he cannot complain at being treated like one. That he is very angry is very clear; but all the means which he has taken to show it do not seem equally justifiable. To the publication of Mr. Disraeli's private notes we see very little, if any, objection. Public men cannot write private letters about public matters, and these letters are such very instructive reading that we feel all the disposition to stretch a point rather than not have them; but we do not consider Col. Rathbone's attack upon the youthful indiscretions of Lord Stanley to be equally justifiable. The peccadilloes of the schoolboy and the undergraduate are matters of history long since expiated—let us hope, long since repented of. Lord Stanley has, indeed, stopped all reproach about them by himself referring

to them upon one occasion in the House of Commons. Indeed, we think that Colonel Rathbone's own case affords some proof that the reformation was a real one; for surely the temporary repentance of his hostility to the East India Company, which drew upon him the anger of Colonel Rathbone, should have proved to the latter the recognition of a more perfect estimation of the rights of *meum* and *tuum* than could aforesaid be traced in the youthful legislator. However that may be, we cannot see that the Colonel has made out any case for inquiry, and we recommend him, when next he bargains to write upon a newspaper to get his contract in writing, and also to select some remuneration more tangible than the initials C. B.

The Temperance Dictionary. By the Rev. DAWSON BURNS. Nos. I. and II. (Job Caudwell.)—In common with all the temperance literature we have ever met with, this is of the most intemperate character. Under pretence of publishing a "Temperance Dictionary," Mr. Burns has managed to promulgate more, and a greater variety, of bigoted opinions than could well have been crammed into a connected composition of twenty times the bulk. Dr. Johnson, it is well known, made use of his dictionary as a vehicle for his political spleen, as his definition of the word "excise" will prove, and the Rev. Dawson Burns possibly had that example in view when he indited this dictionary. Still there was a certain relevancy in Johnson's outbursts; but in what the relevancy of many items in this "Dictionary" consists we are at a loss to understand. In turning over the letter A, we came to the name of Gilbert à Becket, who is introduced (inappositely enough to those who remember him) as a friend to the teetotallers, because he "spontaneously wrote to the *Times* to certify to the good effects of the Sunday Closing Act." We have heard of "spontaneous combustion" before as the result of intemperance, but never of spontaneous writing as the effect of abstinence. The next name that challenges attention is Abernethy, who is enrolled as a teetotaller on the strength of the following anecdote: "A one-bottle gentleman having consulted him, and seeking to evade a too rigorous prescription, stated that two bottles was his daily allowance. Abernethy cut him down to one bottle; and the gentleman retired, chuckling over his deception. But he had little time for rejoicing. Continuing his old indulgence, his ailment increased and carried him off suddenly." Every page of the Dictionary is disfigured with similar incongruities and absurdities. Under the head of Aborigines we are told that they are always demoralised by the intoxicating liquids which the whites give them; as if intoxicating liquids were not known to them originally. Shortly afterwards we find the Affghans in the Dictionary described as a people who "prepare an inebriating drink by fermenting sheep's milk." Poor *Æschylus* is dragged in for introducing drunken people into his tragedies.

Notes on Art, British Sculptors, Sculpture, and Our Public Monuments. (Stanford. 1861. pp. 80.)—This pamphlet evidently proceeds from one more accustomed—we will not say to handle the chisel, for what "sculptor" is?—but to squeeze damp clay rather than to mould sentences. It is filled with trite truths and trite errors about the ever-vexed question of particular and general truth in art, about the evils of competitions as prescriptively managed, of jobbing sculptors, of ignorant "committees" and legislators, &c. What novelty there is lies in the grammar rather than the argument. Really the world does not longer want convincing that "Art is not the exclusive denizen of the tropics or the pole." On the other hand, violent curiosity is excited in us to understand what may be meant by such an announcement as "which tendency to exalt to the highest rank of artistic excellence the lifeless transcripts of isolated fragmentary objects has induced a system of study and tone of feeling subversive of the legitimate exercise of its common centre and source—Nature; giving," &c. The brochure has no leading argument, but wanders loosely from one topic connected with sculpture to another, leaving the vital questions untouched or only hinted at. One crying evil of the present practice of sculpture among us; the organised jobbery at which the following passage glances, might have demanded a pamphlet to itself to expose aright.

How far the custom of entrusting public works to men practically and personally incompetent to their execution, may not assist in perpetuating the mediocrities painfully visible in many public instances where subject and available funds ought to have secured the highest talent, would appear worthy of enquiry. But it occurs, that men incapable of making a design, procure it by payment from others, and should it prove successful in a competitive selection, equally is its reputed author at the mercy of hired service for the execution of the various portions of the intended work; there always being men in every profession, who, from different causes, are more employed on the commissions of others than works of their own. Thus Sculpture becomes degraded to a working trade, a thing for which an order is obtained by the exhibition of a sort of pattern-card, and workmen engaged and paid to do what the supposed artist is incapable of. The nominal author may be extending his connection in other quarters, or looking out for future orders, whilst that which his patrons or customers in their simplicity believe to be the result of his own skill is in reality untouched by him, and beyond an occasional inspection of the work, in satisfaction for wages paid, knows nothing of the real merits or condition of its progress. It is of course understood, that a certain amount of mere mechanical hewing and carving is always performed by workmen and assistants in the economy of labour and time. Hence, degenerating into a species of *manufacture*, the practice of certain kinds of modern Sculpture seems open to any one capable of obtaining commissions (of this class of goods, "orders" is much the more appropriate term), and possessed of funds for the payment of current labour—with what success recent instances painfully shew.

The pamphlet concludes with warm eulogy, enforced by an appendix of confirmatory "Opinions of the Press," on Mr. Foley's equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge; and urgent recommendations in favour of the subscription set on foot by the sculptor's brother artists to obtain a duplicate of that noble work for London. This eulogy and these recommendations we gladly endorse.

Colliers and Colliers. By J. C. FOWLER, Esq., Barrister-at-law. (Longmans. pp. 352.)—This nice little book is another of those useful publications which have of late years tended to diffuse a more general knowledge of the laws relating to certain businesses than was heretofore attainable. We wish it were probable that servant as well as master were likely to become acquainted with the contents of it. Strikes in all parts of the country in all trades have lately been so numerous, that more

than usual attention has been bestowed upon that difficult subject; and Mr. Fowler has something to say upon "the topics of truck, combination, intimidation, rating, and inspection," which should be carefully studied by both employer and employed.

The Poetical Works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, including his Translations and Notes. Illustrated with twenty-four Engravings on Wood, from designs by BIRKET FOSTER, JOHN GILBERT, G. H. THOMAS, JOHN ABSOLON, &c. (Henry G. Bohn. 1861. pp. 504.)—Admirers of the American poet will welcome the latest edition which Mr. Bohn has made to his "Illustrated Library." The elegant volume before us contains a complete collection of Longfellow's poems, and the engravings are for the most part excellent. Although we are hardly disposed to assign Mr. Longfellow a very high place in the rôle of those who have "built the lofty rhyme," his elegance and simplicity have deservedly gained for him a wide-spread and well-deserved popularity. As a translator, too, he is, we think, almost unequalled among modern English writers; and the ease and grace of many of his versions have probably never been excelled by the most skilful interpreters of the Muses. The cheapness, elegance, and, above all, the completeness of this edition are most praiseworthy.

The Science of Happiness, developed in a Series of Essays on Self-love. By A FRIEND TO HUMANITY. (Trübner and Co. 1861. pp. 141.)—This modest little volume, of which the title is decidedly the worst part, contains nineteen essays written with considerable eloquence; and, better still, with a gentle spirit of benevolence which attests that the authoress has not, à la Sterne, donned the garb of sentimentality for the nonce. There is, we are happy to be able to say, no attempt at fine writing to be found in these pages. Indeed, the evident earnestness of the authoress, to say nothing of her good taste, saves her from all danger of stilted periods. We think few persons could read the chapters "On Benignity" and "The Advantages and Pleasures of Pure Benignity" without a kindly feeling for the writer, and a hope that her book may have many readers.

Stamford's New Hand Map of the United States, with the Result of the Census of 1860, and showing the Boundary of the Seceding States. (Edward Stamford.)—The unhappy dissensions in America have made the possession of some such map as that before us an absolute necessity. The newspaper reader will feel a double interest in the budget of "our own correspondent" if he can trace on the map accurately the various localities which the traveller introduces into his narrative. The map itself is very well drawn and legibly printed, and its portable size and cheapness will make it very generally acceptable.

Meteorological and Medical Observations on the Climate of Egypt; with Practical Hints for Invalid Travellers. By DONALD DALRYMPLE, M.D., Lond. F.R.C.S. (John Churchill. 1861. pp. 80.)—This little volume will serve as an excellent handbook to the traveller in Egypt, whether he be an invalid or not. Dr. Dalrymple tells him what the said traveller will want, and also what he will not want, and what he had much better leave on the shop-shelves of the London outfitter. An interesting chapter is devoted to Egypt as a refuge for consumptive patients; and, in proof of the correctness of the Doctor's advice, we may say that a recent traveller in Egypt, with whom we ourselves lately conversed, bore out many of the facts stated in these pages. There are some curious misprints in this book. The "res augustæ domi" (sic) need, we fancy, hardly keep anyone at home.

The Boy's own Library: Wild Sports of the World. Nos. I. and II. (S. O. BEETON.)—This serial publication is likely to be popular among boys. Many of the engravings look like old acquaintances, but they come out very freshly, and the letter-press description of the animals figured, their habits, and so forth, is very fairly done. The elephant and the lion are the heroes of the first two numbers.

Uphill Work. By Mrs. CHARLES LUCAS BALFOUR. (Houlston and Wright. pp. 320.)—A capital book for boys; inculcating lessons of industry and perseverance.

Sunbeams for all Seasons. A Selected Series of Precepts, Counsels, and Cautions relating to the Hopes, Pleasures, and Sorrows of Life. Edited by Mrs. CLARA L. BALFOUR. (Houlston and Wright. pp. 320.)—Another excellent and very pretty little volume for children, and by the same editress. In a smaller form it appeared some years ago, but is now "greatly enlarged."

We have also received: A second edition of *Man and his Dwelling-Place: an Essay towards the Interpretation of Nature.* By James Hinton. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—A pamphlet on *The Bank Act of 1844.* By Henry Brookes. (Effingham Wilson.)—*No More Interest to Pay Upon Debenture Debts, and Greatly Improved Dividends from British Railways.* By M. M. (Richardson and Co.)

THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

THE *Cornhill* is not very lively this month, in spite of the evidently strenuous exertions of the editor. The chapter of "Philip" is trite enough to anyone acquainted with Mr. Thackeray's style. Talbot Twysden we all know by this time to be a time-serving sort of gentlemen, capable of doing—what nine-tenths of the world would do—get everything he can for himself and family. Miss Blanche Twysden jilts Philip, and marries the rich and coloured Captain Woolcomb. Philip enacts "Locksley Hall" for a brief period; and Mrs. Laura Pendennis—that particularly uninteresting young person, who never makes her appearance but as the representative of feminine weakness and feminine want of logic—sympathises with him. Philip's father, as everybody must have anticipated, smashes, and quits the country. At the finish of this chapter poor Philip is in such a very bad way that it is positively a relief to have our memory refreshed here and there by occasional repetitions of Mr. Thackeray's former works. Everybody of course remembers the waiter in "The Newcomes" calling Jack Belsize "a harbitrary gent," and will welcome, like an old acquaintance, Talbot Twysden in the same character, as he appears in the following sentence:

The civil and intelligent potboy of the "Byng" took the party *The Advertiser* of yesterday (which to-day's paper was in) and, and when the gentleman

began to swear over the old paper, Frederick gave it as his opinion to his mistress that the new comer was a harbitrary gent—as, indeed, he was, with the omission, perhaps, of a single letter; a man who bullied everybody who would submit to be bullied. In fact, it was our friend Talbot Twysden, Esq., Commissioner of the Powder and Pomatum Office; and I leave those who know him to say whether he is arbitrary or not.

We turned to the "Roundabout Paper" with some curiosity; for did we not see Mr. Thackeray at the Literary Fund dinner? Did we not hear him propose the toast of "French Literature?" And might we not reasonably expect some brilliant epigrammatic sentences about that event? Imagine then our disappointment at finding nothing but a kind of peevish moan that people will tell lies about him—about the celebrated Mr. Thackeray. Some men are vain enough to be delighted if people will only talk about them—only talk, and they don't care what you say. Mr. Thackeray, however, is nicer in his likings. He must have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Why should people invent tales about him? Why should others listen to them? Why should society occupy itself with him or his affairs? What is it to the gossips of the dinner tables what his salary may be for editing the *Cornhill*; or how much money he is spending on his new house; or whether he really did have to ride into the city inside a common cab; or whether Sir Edwin really did say that smart thing to him the other day? Don't talk about me, but leave me in peace, cries the hermit of Kensington; or, at any rate, don't believe what my discharged coachmen says about me. What a scoundrel that coachman must be, and how nobly and righteously has the great Michael Angelo served him, by stripping the coat off his back and refusing to give him a character. Surely a very fit subject for an essay in the *Cornhill*, if only as a warning to all such peccant flunkies!

A favourite liar and servant of mine was a man I once had to drive a brougham. He never came to my house, except for orders, and once when he helped to wait at dinner so clumsily that it was agreed we would dispense with his further efforts. The (job) brougham horse used to look dreadfully lean and tired, and the livery-stable keeper complained that we worked him too hard. Now, it turned out that there was a neighbouring butcher's lady who liked to ride in a brougham; and Tomkins lent her ours, drove her cheerfully to Richmond and Putney, and, I suppose, took out a payment in mutton-chops. We gave this good Tomkins wine and medicine for his family when sick—we supplied him with little comforts and extras which need not now be remembered—and the grateful creature rewarded us by informing some of our tradesmen whom he honoured with his custom, "Mr Roundabout? Lor bless you! I carry him up to bed drunk every night in the week." He, Tomkins, being a man of seven stone weight, and five feet high; whereas his employer was—but here modesty interferes, and I decline to enter into the avoirdupois question.

Now, what was Tomkins' motive for the utterance and dissemination of these lies? They could further no conceivable end or interest of his own. Had they been true stories, Tomkins' master would still, and reasonably, have been more angry than at the fables. It was but suicidal slander on the part of Tomkins—must come to a discovery—must end in a punishment. The poor wretch had got his place under, as it turned out, a fictitious character. He might have stayed in it, for of course Tomkins had a wife and poor innocent children. He might have had bread, beer, bed, character, coats, coals. He might have nestled in our little island, comfortably sheltered from the storms of life; but we were compelled to cast him out, and send him driving, lonely, perishing, tossing, starving, to sea—to drown. To drown? There be other modes of death whereby rogues die. Good-bye, Tomkins. And so the night-cap is put on, and the bolt is drawn for poor T.

Among the more solid contents of the number, is a readable article on "Schoolmasters." Mr. Doyle's cartoon represents a "Morning Party" in the "grounds" of some suburban villa. The leading amusement of the aristocracy—of Hampstead, we presume—appears from this to be—Aunt Sally.

St. James's opens with a very interesting and informing article on the "Post Office," tracing the history of that very useful public institution from the very commencement. Mr. Halliwell contributes an elegant little fragment to Shakesperian literature in the form of a sketch of "The Last Days of Shakespeare." Ladies afflicted with colour blindness, or the absence of taste in colour, should read Mrs. Merrifield's instructive essay on "The Use and Abuse of Colours in Dress." It is a short essay, but is full of capital illustrations and good sound sense.

There is one class of persons, possessed of more money than taste, who estimate colours by their cost only, and will purchase the most expensive merely because they are expensive and fashionable. Of this class was a certain lady, of whom it is related that, in reply to Sir Joshua Reynolds's inquiry as to what colour the dress of herself and husband, who were then sitting, should be painted, asked which were the most expensive colours? "Carmine and ultramarine," replied the artist. "Then," rejoined the lady, "paint me in ultramarine, and my husband in carmine!"

We hear constantly of fashionable colours, and these fashionable colours are for ever changing; moreover, we hear more of their novelty than of their beauty. All who wish to be fashionable wear these colours because they are fashionable, and because they are new; but they do not consider whether they are adapted to the complexion and age of the wearer, or whether they are in harmony with the rest of the dress. What should we say to a person who, with the right hand, plays an air in C major, and, with the left, an accompaniment in F minor? The merest novice in music would be conscious of the discord thus produced; yet, as regards colours, the educated eye is constantly shocked by combinations of colour as startling and inharmonious.

As the object of all decoration in dress is to improve, or set off to the greatest advantage, the personal appearance of the wearer, it follows that the colours employed should be suitable to the complexion; and, as complexions are so various, it is quite impossible that the fashionable colour, though it may suit a few individuals, can be becoming to all. Instead, therefore, of blindly following fashion, as a sheep will follow the leader of the flock, even to destruction, I should like to see every lady select and wear the precise shade of colour which is not only best adapted to her peculiar complexion, but is in perfect harmony with the rest of her habiliments, and in accordance with her years and condition.

I have stated that the Orientals, and other inhabitants of tropical countries, such as the negroes of the West Indies, love to clothe themselves in brilliant and positive colours—reds and yellows, for instance. They are quite right in so doing. These bright colours contrast well with their dusky complexions. With us "pale faces" it is different: we cannot bear positive colours in immediate contact with the skin without injury to the complexion.

Of all colours, perhaps the most trying to the complexion are the different

shades of lilac and purple. The fashionable and really beautiful *mauve* and its varieties are, of course, included in this category. In accordance with the well-known law of optics that all colours, simple or compound, have a tendency to tint surrounding objects with a faint spectrum of their complementary colour, those above mentioned, which require for their harmony various tints of yellow and green, impart these supplementary colours to the complexion. It is scarcely necessary to observe that, of all complexions, those which turn upon the yellow are the most unpleasant in their effect—and probably for this reason, that in this climate it is always a sign of bad health.

But, it will be asked, is there no means of harmonising colours so beautiful in themselves with the complexion, and so avoiding these ill effects? To a certain extent this may be done, and as follows:

Should the complexion be dark, the purple tint may be dark also, because, by contrast, it makes the complexion appear fairer; if the skin be pale or fair, the tint should be lighter. In either case the colour should *never* be placed next the skin, but should be parted from it by the hair and by a *ruche of tulle*, which produce the neutralising effect of grey. Should the complexion still appear too yellow, green leaves or green ribbons may be worn as trimmings. These will often neutralise lilac and purple colours, and thus prevent their imparting an unfavourable hue to the skin.

Scarcely less difficult than *mauve* to harmonize with the complexion is the equally beautiful colour called "magenta." The complimentary colour would be yellow-green; "magenta," therefore, requires very nice treatment to make it becoming. It must be subdued when near the skin, and this is best done by intermixture with black; either by diminishing its brightness by nearly covering it with black lace, or by introducing the colour in very small quantity only. In connection with this colour, I have recently observed some curious effects. First, as to its appearance alone: if in great quantity, the colour, though beautiful in itself, is glaring, and difficult to harmonise with its accompaniments. Secondly, as to its combination with black: if the black and the magenta-colour be in nearly equal quantities—such, for instance, as in checks of a square inch of each colour—the general effect is dull, and somewhat neutral. If, on the contrary, the checks consist of magenta and white, alternately, a bright effect will be produced. Again, if the ground be black, with very narrow stripes or cross-bars of magenta-colour, a bright, but yet subdued effect will result. This last effect is produced on the principle that, as light is most brilliant when contrasted with a large portion of darkness—like the stars in a cloudless sky—so a small portion of bright colour is enhanced by contrast with a dark, and especially a black ground.

Yellow, also, is a difficult colour to harmonise with the complexion. A bright yellow, like that of the buttercup, contrasts well with black, and is becoming to brunettes, when not placed next the skin; but pale yellow or greenish yellow suits no one, especially those with pale complexions. Its effect is to diffuse, by

contrast, a purple hue over the complexion, and this is certainly no addition to beauty.

Professor Ansted sends a sketch of the physical aspect and peculiarities of the island of Santo Domingo. Mrs. Hall's excellent tale "Can Wrong be Right?" grows in interest. Criticism upon it must, however, be deferred until it is finished. We cannot entirely agree with Mr. Robert Bell in some of the positions which he has taken with reference to the "Privileges of the Stage." We cannot concede for one moment that it would be at all for the benefit of the public or conducive to the dignity of dramatic literature that to public-houses should be extended the privilege of representing any kind of "stage-play." We deprecate the union of the public-house and the theatre in any form, and are sorry that some of the London managers (whilst they complain of the interference of public-house keepers with their privileges), are not indisposed to assimilate the establishments by bringing the beer-engine and the spirit bottle into the refreshment saloons of their theatres. Moreover, we think that the preservation of the exclusive privileges of theatres is necessary to secure to dramatic authors their due. If every public-house were permitted to give dramatic entertainments it would be impossible for authors to collect the fees which justly belong to them. Mr. Bell objects to the classification together of all kinds of dramatic writing. "Don't (he says) place Shakespeare and the poet of the Canterbury platform in the same schedule." Why not? We have not the advantage of any acquaintance with the works of the "Canterbury" poet, but we venture to assert that if Shakespeare could be consulted about the matter he would as little object to be associated with that individual as with any English dramatic author now living. Perhaps the "Canterbury" poet is occasionally original. Who knows? Among the other very readable contents of this excellent number we note some capital "Hints to Lady Equestrians," evidently by a practised equestrian of the Amazonian kind. When your horse rears, says this daughter of Diana, "double up the right hand into a fist, and hit him between the ears." After this we should like a few "Hints to Wives" by the same "fist." Would she recommend a similar application of the digits to rearing husbands? Mrs. Howitt contributes a pretty, graceful, well-told ballad story, entitled "Sir William Woodvill." Even to specify all that is worth reading in this number, which is an immense improvement upon its predecessors, would require more space than we could devote to the purpose.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

The Cottage History of England. By the Author of "Mary Powell." London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co. pp. 174.

WHAT THE COTTAGERS OF ENGLAND have done to be treated in this way we cannot imagine. They are not infants, generally speaking, but stout, strong men, who, if they think at all, have tolerably solid thoughts; and if they read at all like something rather masculine. But this work is of the "pretty little tunes for pretty little fingers" stamp, just what a sucking babe might slobber over with some kind of pleasure; that is to say, if sucking babes could read. Here is a specimen: "Richard claimed this treasure of Vidomar, who assured him it was a silly story—no treasure had been found. Richard, however, did not believe it, but went to war with Vidomar about it; and while thus engaged was killed by an arrow. What a pity he would not believe Vidomar, who most likely spoke the truth." It is after this mawkish fashion that the author points a moral whenever an opportunity offers. The historical consequence is never dwelt upon. If a king dies of surfeit, we are requested to behold how shocking a thing it is to be a glutton; if of rage, to think what Watts says of the angry passions. If the author laid stress upon the misery that accrued to a people from the over-indulgence of a King, there might be some sort of excuse for this; but no, we are simply to regard the royal beast as doing something detrimental to himself. What a deduction from a historical fact, that you should not over-eat yourself! Why the costermonger's boy who was spelling out a placard-advertisement of "what to eat, drink, and avoid" knew as much as that; "ah!" said he, "I see; eat and drink as much as you can, and avoid bustin." The book may be intended only for young persons; from the preface we can hardly discover, for "the cottage and the kitchen" are not filled exclusively with the young—and we hope it is; it is bad enough even then; but to a full grown person of either sex it is little less than an insult. "Pinnock" in comparison with it is a work of stupendous grandeur. Some of the illustrations are good, but Charles II. in the oak is ludicrous.

Class-book of Physical Geography. By WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S. (George Philip and Son, 32, pp. 244.)—A book of this kind has been wanted for some time; it is likely to prove extremely useful both to teacher and pupil. We are glad to see that it is not arranged on the question-and-answer principle, which is so fatal to the exercise of thought on the part of a boy, and which interrupts, and consequently spoils the interest of either narrative, description, or illustration.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Westminster Jews' Free School, Greek-street, Soho, was held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, the 22nd ult. Alderman Salomons, M.P., presided. Upwards of 600*l* was collected.

Mr. Norris, Inspector of Schools, mentions in his report this year that in the course of his recent inspections, where he found a school much above par in reading he tested the first class by giving the children a newspaper and asking them to read aloud some suitable paragraph which he pointed out; but he has unfortunately to state, that in not more than 20 out of the 169 schools which he visited last year did he find a first class able to read a newspaper at sight.

When the University of London was named as a new constituency in the Reform Bill of last Session, a requisition was presented to Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, signed by upwards of 230 graduates, requesting him to allow himself to be put in nomination for the University. The answer of Sir John Romilly was in the affirmative, and the metropolitan University justly prided itself on the near probability of possessing a representative of so illustrious a descent and so illustrious in his own person. The fate of that project is known to all. The University, however, has now strong hopes that one of the four vacant seats will be allotted to it, and the friends of Sir J. Romilly, who may be said to include the entire learning and liberality of that body, are once more in the field to procure his election in case the event in question should take place. A meeting was accordingly held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Friday night, and a resolution was passed thereat reviving the former election committee of 1860 as an executive committee, to take such steps as may seem advisable to bring Sir J. Romilly forward as a candidate in case the seat is conceded to the University.

Dr. Abraham, of New Broad-street, has been elected a governor of Dulwich College for the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, without opposition, in the place of Mr. Robert Parnall Eyre.

The public examination of the students of the Inns of Court has been held at Lincoln's-inn Hall, and the Council of Legal Education have awarded to Hugh H. O. R. Macdormott, Esq., student of the Middle Temple, a studentship of fifty guineas per annum, to continue for a period of three years; to others have been awarded certificates of honour.

The success which has attended the metropolitan evening classes at Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street, has induced the hon. secretaries to issue a circular addressed to the young men of London, detailing the advantages to be derived from the present institution being placed on a collegiate footing. The new seminary will take name of the "City of London College," and will in no way be antagonistic either to King's College or the London University. The projectors consider it desirable that at least 1000 names should be placed upon the list of members. To secure this support and otherwise to promote the scheme, a meeting is to be held at 8 p.m. on Monday next, in Sussex Hall.

Oxford.—A Pusey and Ellerton Scholarship will be competed for on the 7th proximo. It is open to all under the degree of M.A., or B.C.L., and below twenty-five years of age.

The election to the Slade and Fell Exhibitions, Christ Church, have been awarded to S. C. E. Williams, Westminster School, and J. P. Nash Harrow School.

Mr. Edward Colquhoun Boyle, Scholar of Trinity, has been elected Fellow of that society. At the same time, Mr. J. H. Crowfoot, Commoner

of Trinity; Mr. Raper, Commoner of Balliol (late of Cheltenham College); and Mr. Robbins, from Marlborough College, were elected Scholars.

At the late "Great-go" examination, out of 216 candidates, 76 were "plucked," 24 obtained classes, and one withdrew.

The election for scholars at Lincoln College has terminated in favour of A. C. Auchmuty, of Marlborough College; R. T. H. Lucas, of Merchant Taylors' School; and C. H. Cope, commoner, of Lincoln. There were eighteen candidates.

The Camden Professorship of Ancient History is vacant by the death of Dr. Cardwell, the Principal of St. Alban Hall, who has held the post since 1826. It is probable that Convocation, in whom the election is vested, will be unanimous in its choice of a successor. Mr. Rawlinson, the Bampton Lecturer in 1859, on Historical Evidences, and the author of the valuable work on Herodotus, is spoken of.

An Oxford paper says: "Graduates of the University of Cambridge and of Trinity College, Dublin, will be misled if they put faith in what has appeared in some of our contemporaries respecting admission '*ad eundem*.' The admission to the same privilege as before will be continued, but under another name, which for the future, instead of '*ad eundem*,' will be '*comitatus causâ*.' There was no statute regulating these admissions in the old code, but the recent enactment, which passed Convocation on the 16th inst., provides for such cases.

The Professor of Experimental Philosophy proposes to form a Class for Practical Instruction in Mechanics, with especial reference to the requirements of the School of Natural Science.

An election to a Bible Clerkship in University College, of the annual value of about 60*l.*, including allowances, will be held on Thursday, the 6th of June. Candidates must present in person to the Master, on the afternoon of Monday, June 3, certificates of their baptism, and of their need of assistance at the University, with testimonials of good conduct; and, if already members of the University, must not have completed four terms from their matriculation. Application for further particulars may be addressed to the Master of the College.

A fund raised by the friends of the late Dr. Arnold, having been transferred to the University, in trust, for the institution of a prize, to be called "The Arnold Prize," of the value of forty guineas, to be awarded every year in the Lent Term for the best essay or dissertation on some subject of ancient or modern history, under certain regulations approved by Convocation on the 17th of May 1850, the following subject is proposed for the year 1862: "The Danube, as connected with the Civilisation of Central Europe." The candidates must be graduates of the University of Oxford who shall not on the day appointed for sending in the compositions to the Registrar of the University have exceeded eight years from the time of their matriculation. The compositions are to be sent under a sealed cover to the Registrar of the University on or before the 1st day of February 1862. The author is required to conceal his name, and to distinguish his composition by what motto he pleases, sending at the same time his name and the date of his matriculation sealed up under another cover, with the same motto inscribed upon it.

An examination for a scholarship on the Pusey and Ellerton Foundation will be held on Friday, the 7th of June, at nine o'clock. This scholarship is open to all members of the University under the degree of M.A. or B.C.L., or who, having taken either of those degrees, shall not, on the day of election, have exceeded the age of twenty-five years. Candidates are requested to call upon the Regius Professor of Hebrew on or before Thursday, the 6th of June, between the hours of eleven and twelve, and to bring the consent of the head or vicegerent of their college or hall.

There will be an election to three scholarships at Exeter College in Michaelmas Term—two of the value of 70*l.*, and one of the value of 50*l.* per annum, tenable for five years. Candidates must be members of the Church of England, and under 20 years of age; and if born in the diocese of Exeter, or educated for the last three years in some school therein, will have a prior claim to the scholarship, the value of which is 50*l.* per annum, if qualified in the judgment of the electors to be scholars of the college. In the same term an election will also take place to four exhibitions, viz., a Gifford, How, Richards, and Mitchell.

In a Convocation to be held on Thursday, June 6th, at two o'clock, it will be proposed that the Vice-Chancellor be empowered to request Lord Palmerston to introduce into the new University Bill a clause making it lawful for her Majesty in Council to approve any plan proposed by the University, or any college thereof, for endowing the Regius Professorships of Civil Law and Greek, or either of them, and modifying the mode of appointment to the professorship or professorships so endowed, and likewise to approve of any regulations made by the University as to the duties, residence, &c., of the said professors, as in the case of the other professors.

The Professor of Poetry (Matthew Arnold, M.A., Oriel College) will give a lecture on Saturday, the 8th of June, in continuation of his course on "The Modern Element in Literature." The subject of this lecture will be, "The claim of the Celtic race, and the claim of the Christian religion, to have originated chivalrous sentiment." The lecture will be given at the Taylor Institution, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Regius Professor of Civil Law (Dr. Travers Twiss) has given notice that an examination of candidates for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Law will be held in the Examination-school on Saturday, June 8, at ten o'clock.

Cambridge.—The Sheepshanks Exhibition of 50*l.* per annum, tenable for three years, will be assigned early in the ensuing Michaelmas term. The Exhibition will be assigned upon an examination, open to all undergraduates of the University in the subjects of "Theoretical and Practical Astronomy." The examination will be held on or soon after Oct. 10th. The Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships have been adjudged to—1st class, J. B. Curtis, St. Catherine's; 2nd class, J. R. Lumley, Magdalene.

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the Professorship of Botany has become vacant by the death of the Rev. John Stevens Henslow, and that the election of a new Professor of Botany will take place on Wednesday, the 12th day of June next. The electors to the

Professorship are the persons whose names are on the Electoral Roll of the University. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors will receive the votes of the electors from eleven o'clock in the morning till one o'clock, when the Vice-Chancellor will declare the election. The esteem and regard in which the late Professor was held by all who knew him has made his death a subject of profound regret. Since the year 1837, when he was presented by the Crown to the living of Hitcham, in Suffolk, he has been non-resident in the University, except the term in which his lectures were delivered. His efforts to raise the character of the peasantry in his own parish and the surrounding neighbourhood were not the least of his merits, and in this respect his loss is irreparable. He originated annual exhibitions, and established prizes for horticultural produce among the working classes, which have been taken up, and it is to be hoped will be carried on by the neighbouring gentry. Mr. C. C. Babington, of St. John's College, will probably be elected to the professorship without opposition.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—In "Lucia di Lammermoor" Mlle.

Angelina Patti has raised herself another step in the estimation not only of the public but of the severer sort of critics. The public are, in many instances, carried away with mere novelty, but the factitious curiosity quickly evaporates. In the case of this young unheralded visitor, however, the appetite grows with what it feeds on; for, notwithstanding the great and varied attractions at Covent Garden, the anxiety to witness Angelina Patti's marvellous efforts is far more intense than what is manifested towards any other performer. *Lucia* has ever been a favourite character with prime donne, and nearly all have essayed it with varied degrees of success. Mlle. Patti has peculiar claims to notice in her impersonation of Scott's heroine. She has restored it to the original intentions of the poet and composer, and violence is no longer done to the sense of the words to create a series of purely melodramatic phantasmagoria, very cleverly imagined we admit, to suit the freaks and physical means of would-be impersonators. It is the special gift of true genius to create, and fortunate is it that Mlle. Patti has passed her life far from the contact of copies of the original model; her *Lucia* is free from that imitation which is too apt to creep in and deface the noblest conceptions vulgarised by long-established and popular conventionality. During the first act the fair artist appeared to be less at ease than in the early stages of "Sonnambula," but as Donizetti's opera moved on both the audience and the heroine warmed up, until Mlle. Patti bound every spectator as with a spell. Nothing could be more intensely beautiful than her acting throughout. In her opening scene with *Edgardo* (Sig. Tiberini) the love which absorbs her whole soul exhibited itself in every tone and look, forming a striking contrast to the abandon of despair when pressed by her brother to a hateful union with another. The marriage scene and subsequent madness, in which the dramatic and vocal powers are most largely drawn upon, bordered nearer the line of perfection than we have been eye-witnesses to for many a year. But to make the opera thoroughly enjoyable, there should be an *Edgardo* to match *Lucia*; and, truth to speak, he was not found in Sig. Tiberini. Not that the new Italian tenor exhibits any lack of endeavour, but he has not the faculty for sustaining the character efficaciously. His voice is very unmelodious, and he will persist in tearing a passion to tatters, although at the Italian Opera he does not address himself to the groundlings. On Tuesday Mme. Grisi appeared as the *Duchess of Ferrara* in "Lucrezia Borgia."

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—A more satisfactory concert than that of Monday last, by the Philharmonic Society, can seldom be recorded; rich as a musical selection, and admirable as to the manner of performance. *Imprimis*, may be cited, Beethoven's glorious symphony in B flat—first introduced to this country by the Philharmonic Society about five-and-thirty years ago—a work that expands in favour with the growth of musical intelligence. It is quite concertante and conversational for the numerous instruments required for a full band, presenting a beautiful and perfect example of a diffuse and grand orchestral composition sufficient in itself to have established the exalted rank of its author. The adagio in E flat is singularly striking. Commencing with a simple alternation of the tonic and dominant by the second violins, it spreads into a wide field of elaborate harmonization, while the wind instruments are employed in breathing over it a most melodious theme. The minuet and trio are, perhaps, less whimsical than other movements of a similar kind, bearing the name of Beethoven, but they are nevertheless charmingly original, and full of playfulness. A concerto in E flat for pianoforte, composed by the conductor of the Philharmonic Society, is well deserving of notice on account of its intrinsic merits, the truly artistic manner in which it was played, and the rarity of its being heard. There is nothing fantastical about it; but, better still, it abounds with original and elegant thoughts, beautifully developed. A composition like this is, in our judgment, an ornament to any classical programme, and worth all the affectation and lashing into enthusiasm of the romantic school in art—that trumpery apology for slovenliness and impertinence. Haydn's melodious *sinfonia* in G major, letter V; Mendelssohn's highly dramatic overture to "Ruy Blas;" Spohr's severely-difficult concerto for violin in E minor; and Rossini's prelude to "The Siege of Corinth" were also among the music assigned to the instrumentalists. Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. H. Blagrove were prominent in the concertos.

Although the aspect of the forty-ninth season was anything but a

cheering one at the start, in consequence of the retirement of the old band, new efforts were put forth, and these have been attended with unanticipated successes. The problem whether a second orchestra could be got together capable of doing Philharmonic duty, has been solved, and Dr. Sterndale Bennett has now under his control a body of musicians as competent to elucidate the profundities of musical science as need be. Out of a temporary evil much permanent good is likely to ensue. The next year completes a jubilee, and this is intended to be kept in conformity with the subjoined statement issued on Monday evening: "The subscribers to the Philharmonic Society's concerts, and the public, are respectfully informed that it is intended to mark the year 1862 as a peculiar epoch in the annals of the society, that year being its fiftieth anniversary. The jubilee will be distinguished by offering to the subscribers, after the eighth concert, a complimentary concert, to be held in a locality adapted to the performance, on a large scale, of the colossal works, written expressly for the society by Beethoven, Spohr, Mendelssohn, and other great composers."

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—A benefit concert for M. Vieuxtemps, engrafted upon the Monday "Popular" stock, took place on the 27th ult. From the recent sojourn among us, the Belgian violinist has increased his circle of friends and acquaintance to a very considerable extent; a circumstance by no means surprising. The music selected for the entertainment comprised a quartet in B flat of Beethoven, termed "posthumous" (?); Mendelssohn's trio in D minor for piano-forte, violin, and cello; and the much-talked-of "Devil's Sonata," by Tartini. It is needless to dwell upon the manner in which these compositions were treated when such a phalanx as that of Vieuxtemps, Ries, Schreurs, Piatti, and Arabella Goddard, is named as the exponents. The inner movement of the quartet was encored, and played a second time. From the great length of time required for its due performance, viz., forty minutes, other approbatory calls were of necessity passed over with a mere recognition. Miss Banks and Mr. Sims Reeves were the vocalists. The former sang Dussek's popular "Name the glad day, dear;" the latter, "Dalla sua pace," one of the appendix pieces belonging to "Don Giovanni." Although the hall was not crowded to overflowing, the attendance may be regarded as an excellent one, considering that at St. James's Hall and other places of popular entertainment, the sound of harp and viol, voice and pipe, has now scarcely time to die away ere the silence is again broken.

Mr. Ole Bull and Miss Palmer have likewise invited their friends to St. James's Hall since our last writing. Miss Palmer had the assistance of several celebrities, both in the vocal and instrumental walks of the art. Mr. Sims Reeves, among other things, sang "Adelaida," and Miss Palmer introduced two songs of considerable merit. Mendelssohn's trio in D (No 1), was played by Miss Arabella Goddard, Mr. Henry Blagrove, and Mr. Pettit. The programme, constructed upon the popular scale, had something in it capable of affording amusement to every visitor.

MR. CHARLES HALLÉ'S BEETHOVEN RECITALS.—We might roam over the large territory of the musical world for a long time before meeting with an artist of such rare gifts and attainments as those possessed by Mr. Charles Hallé. No matter what branch of the art he undertakes to descant upon, success is sure to crown his efforts. As a pianist, take him for all in all, he has no compeer. His knowledge of all the great composers for the instrument, combined with the faculty of retaining what he knows, is a marvel. He has recently been giving three of a proposed series of recitals at St. James Hall, and in them he has already introduced several of the most recondite works of his favorite author. Difficulties, real though there may be, they have no existence with Mr. Hallé, for he reduces the crooked profundities of Beethoven to the level of mere child's play. The attendances on the occasions referred to, though not large, were of that class who could appreciate the talent of the expounder, and enjoy the music left by Beethoven for all posterities.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—Despite the glittering attractions and novelties attendant upon this exciting period of the concert season, Mr. Leslie and his choir are not as yet doomed to suffer an eclipse. His meetings at St. James's Hall are as well attended now as when the town had but little choice of entertainment. On the occasion of the sixth concert, on Thursday, the 23rd ult., a new setting of the 23rd Psalm by Herr Pauer, the celebrated pianist, was submitted, and the better known 43rd by Mendelssohn, "As the hart pants." In addition hereto were a chorale of Sebastian Bach, and sundry part-songs, which, though not unfamiliar, were nevertheless possessed of a large amount of freshness on account of the exquisite vocal tinting and finish imparted to them. Mr. Charles Hallé introduced Mendelssohn's brilliant caprice in E major; and the pianoforte was also a reliever in the case of a rondo by Chopin, which called into exercise the conjoint action and abilities of Mr. Hallé and Herr Pauer.

Miss LOUISA BARNARD, a pianist of considerable attainments, gave effect to her long-projected concert on Friday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The programme, somewhat largely stocked with foreign music, was sung and played by Miss E. Wilkinson, Mr. Alberto Laurence, MM. Paque, Sainton, &c.; Herr Ganz conducted. On the following Monday morning the friends of Madame Puzzi assembled at the same place. This was a more imposing meeting; the performance was a lengthy one, and the singers and players on instruments were neither few nor unimportant.

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	St. James's Hall. New Philharmonic. 8.	Belgrave-square. M. Paque's Matinée Musicale. 2.	Herr Majesty's Concert Room. Christy's Minstrels. And during the week. 8.
TUES.	St. James's Lower Hall. Swiss Female Singers. 8.	St. James's Hall. Musical Union. 3.	Hanover-square. Miss Helen M'Leod's Second Annual. 8.
WED.	St. James's Hall. Mr. Howard Glover's Grand Annual Morning. 1.30.	Collard and Collard's Rooms. Herr Theodore Maus's Matinée. 2.30.	Royal Surrey Gardens. 7.30.
THURS.	St. James's Hall. Musical Society of London. 8.30.	Collard and Collard's Rooms. Herr De Becker's Matinée. 2.	Whittington Club. Part-song Union. 8.
FRI.	St. James's Hall. Mr. Charles Hallé's Beethoven Recitals. Store-street. Mr. Ellis Robert's Annual. 8.	St. James's Hall. Mme. Laura Baxter's Annual. 8.	Hanover-square. Mlle. Carolin Valentin's Matinée. 3.
SAT.	50, Bedford-square. Mrs. John Holman Andrew's Soirée. 8.	Dover-street, Piccadilly. Herr Blumenthal's Matinée. 3.	Crystal Palace Grand Opera Concert. 3.
	Hanover-square. Miss Messeri's Annual. 8.	50, Bedford-square. Mrs. John Holman Andrew's Matinée. 3.	Herr Majesty's Theatre. Christy's Minstrels. 3.
	Crystal Palace. Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 3.	Willis's Rooms. Mr. G. W. Cusin's Annual Morning. 2.30.	

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE EXHIBITION, at the Society of Arts, of water-colour drawings illustrative of the history of the art, and of the works of female students, opens to the public to-day (Saturday).

The gratuitous exhibition of specimens of Decorative art at the Painter's Company is now open, and will continue so until the end of the present month (June). We hope to devote some attention to it.

At Manchester the Manchester Institution will, on the 17th June, open an exhibition of water-colour drawings. It is to continue until the end of July, and will be quite independent of the Institution's general annual exhibition, which will be held as usual in the autumn. Contributions from dealers will be admitted, as well as from artists and private collectors.

Mr. Clarkington, of Regent-street, is issuing an album series of photographic portraits of the members of the British Legislature. Eighty-five have already appeared, including some of the staunchest supporters of the Conservative side. Judging from the specimens we have seen, the series is exceedingly good. The portraits of Lord Claude Hamilton, Lord Naas, Lord Stanley, G. Onslow, Esq., J. Locke, Esq., and Mr. Justice Haliburton, are all admirable. Whoever desires to enrich an album with portraits of our legislators cannot do better than obtain Mr. Clarkington's series.

At Dublin, the Royal Dublin Society has opened the Fine Art Exhibition it has for some time been actively engaged in getting up.

In aid of the building-fund of the Female School of Art, a bazaar will be held in June, over and above the exhibition now open at the Society of Arts, which has the same object in view.

On Tuesday next, the last lecture for the season will be delivered at the Architectural Exhibition, by Mr. Street, on "The Restoration of Ancient Buildings;" a truly grave topic in these days, which we doubt not Mr. Street will handle in a thorough and right spirit.

To-day (Saturday), at 12 o'clock, the medals and prizes will be distributed among the female students of the metropolitan schools of art. Earl Granville, Lord President of the Council, will perform the graceful ceremony, which will take place in the lecture theatre of the Museum of Geology, in Jermyn-street.

On Thursday evening, the 23rd ult., the fourth *conversazione* of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, by permission of the Lord Mayor. A large number of distinguished artists and persons of literary reputation were present, and an excellent collection of works of art was provided for the amusement of the company. In addition to this there was a miscellaneous concert, in which Mr. Benedict, Herr Rauch, Mme. Parepa, Miss Matilda Baxter, Miss Palmer, and Herr Formes took part.

On Saturday the Lord Mayor invited the members of the Royal Society and of the Royal Academy to meet a miscellaneous company to dinner at the Mansion House. There was a large muster of the most distinguished members of both bodies. The great event of the evening was the speech of M. Fould, when the Prime Minister of the Emperor Louis Napoleon exhorted his hearers to preserve that peaceful emulation which made the struggle between the two countries one of arts and sciences rather than of arms.

On Monday next Messrs. Christie will sell, among other objects of art, the property of the late Mrs. Huldin, an interesting and unique Album containing some hundred drawings by leading English masters, Turner, Leslie, Wilkie, Mulready, Landseer, Stothard, Prout, the elder Linnell, and others. Robson, the landscape-painter, superintended the "make up" of this album, the drawings in which all date from the year 1826. In the same collection will be sold good examples of Copley Fielding, Prout, Robson; and 44 drawings, dating from the year 1833, by French masters, Decamps, H. Vernet, Gudin, Isabey, and others.

In the *Times*' account of the sale of the Scarisbrick pictures, Martin's "Joshua Commanding the Sun to Stand Still" was described as "the original engraved picture,"—an error which was thus corrected by Mr. Grundy, of Liverpool: "The original engraved picture is in the collection of John Naylor, Esq., of Liverpool, and Leighton-hall, Montgomeryshire, who purchased it in 1848, together with the original picture of 'Belshazzar's Feast,' and who has a letter from the painter, written at the time, mentioning that he had then 'just completed a new picture of Joshua—a commission from a gentleman who greatly admired the design of the original,' and, further, that he had 'not seen the original for twenty-seven years.' The picture recently sold, and dated 1845 in the catalogue of the sale, is probably the repetition alluded to by the artist; at any rate, it is not the original engraved picture, as the engraving was published in 1827."

In reply to a notice in the *Times* of his Guards' Memorial, Mr. Bell, the sculptor, hastened to put in a plea or two in his favour in the same

columns. This letter is very characteristic, but not wholly convincing: "I would in the first place ask," writes he, "is it possible for an artist to pass through a more severe ordeal than that his work should be seen in the centre of London in an incomplete state? Nothing can be more just than your observation that the monument at present has but one front of interest. Also, that the figure of Honour appears small. But why does she appear small? Because at present the whole pedestal appears a pedestal to that figure. Were, however, the sides and back of the middle pedestal duly enriched with bronze, according to the design, and thus combined with the bronze Guards in front, the pedestal of the top figure would be reduced to the small plinth on which she immediately stands, when she would appear of the just size as a finial surmounting the composition. The above decorations of the sides and back, besides enriching those faces and giving them interest, would break the long sloping lines of the pedestal and present a wholly different, and, I trust, picturesque outline in all views. Also, if these were added, the granite itself would, in addition, be relieved by some details which, taken with the above, would, I am sanguine, redeem the effect from its present crudity. The statues are towards the south, so as to receive the direct sunlight, but the various secondary decorations to complete the trophy of guns at the back, and also the faces and profiles of the sides would, I am sure, render the monument picturesque even as one comes down Regent-street."

Continuing our account of Messrs. Christie's sale of the Searisbrick collection of pictures, we give the prices realised by the following items, including some very interesting works of John Martin's:—Patrick Nasmyth (1826): a small cabinet landscape; 41 gs. (G. Smith). Sidney Cooper, A.R.A. (1831): a small landscape, with cattle; upright; 46 gs. (Brooker). E. W. Cooke, A.R.A.: a fishing boat, with figures, on the Thames—Morning; small; 46 gs. (Rought). Creswick: a river scene, with figures in a boat; small; 43 gs. (Graves). B. C. Koekkoek (1818): view of a town on the Rhine, with figures and cattle, and effect of passing storm; 135 gs. (Flatow). John Martin (1850): view near Richmond, with figures under the shadow of trees in the foreground; the Thames in the distance; and the companion, a romantic woody landscape; both small; 64 gs. (Flatow). Schendell: a woman with a basket of oranges; 70 gs. (Francis). B. C. Koekkoek: a romantic landscape; 82 gs. (Polack). H. Bright (1849): a river scene; 42l. (Nicholson). Creswick: a road scene, with lofty trees, gipsies, and a white house, and vista of a lake scene; small upright; 43l. (C. W. Stratford). John Martin: Adam and Eve praying at Sunset; 75 gs. Martin: Adam and Eve mourning over the loss of Paradise; 51l. 9s. (Leyland). Martin: the Bower of Bliss; three nymphs pursuing Cupid; unframed; 50l. 8s. (Durlacher). Martin (1845): the Fall of Man; Eve offering the apple to Adam; 93 guineas. (Graves). E. W. Cooke, A.R.A.: the Mouth of the Thames; 105l. (Flatow). Martin: Joshua commanding the Sun to Stand Still; a replica; 450 gs. (Durlacher). Martin: the Deluge; the celebrated engraved work; 150 gs. (Durlacher). Martin: the Coronation of Queen Victoria; 51 gs. (Atherstone). Martin: the Pilgrim and Hermit in Conversation; 42l. (Pott). H. Koekkoek (1858): the Dutch Coast; 85 gs. (Graves). Martin: a romantic landscape, illustrative of "Gray's Elegy"; the sun sinking behind the battlements of a ruined castle throws a magical effect of twilight over a valley in the centre; a poetic work praised by Etty; 50 gs. (Durlacher). E. Roqueplan: a coast scene; small; 42l. (Graves). Martin: the Fall of Nineveh; the celebrated engraved work; 205 gs. (Durlacher).

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The second *conversatione* of this Society will take place at the South Kensington Museum this evening (Saturday, the 1st of June).—The Tenth Annual Conference between the representatives of the Institutions in Union and the Council will be held on Tuesday, the 18th of June, at half-past 10 o'clock in the morning. Sir Thomas Phillips, Chairman of the Council, will preside. Secretaries of Institutions in Union are requested to forward, as soon as possible, to the Secretary of the Society of Arts, the names of the representatives appointed to attend the conference, stating at the same time (if possible) whether those gentlemen will also be present at the society's annual dinner, which will take place on the following day, and of which particulars are given below. The chairman of, or representatives from, the several local boards of examiners are invited to attend.—The One Hundred and Seventh Anniversary Dinner of the society will take place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Wednesday, the 19th June, at 5 o'clock, punctually. The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., will preside.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY has issued cards for a grand fête, to be given in the new gardens, on the 5th and 6th of June. This is the first grand exhibition of fruit and flowers given by the new society. Fifty-five classes are included in the programme, and in all of these first and second prizes are given, in one third prizes, and in a few fourth prizes. Also special prizes are offered by Mr. Wentworth Dilke for the best groups of three baskets of fruits and flowers for the decoration of the dinner-table. In awarding these prizes, beauty of arrangement is to be the test of merit, and they are to be awarded by a jury of ladies.

GEOLOGICAL.—May 22; L. Horner, Esq., Pres., in the chair. The following communications were read:—1. "On the Geology of a Part of Western Australia." By F. T. Gregory, Esq. Communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, V.P.G.S., &c. The author first described the granitic and gneissose tract of the elevated table-land ranging northwards from Cape Entrecasteaux, and comprising the Darling Downs. The igneous rocks and quartz-dykes were next referred to; and also the clays, sandstones, and conglomerates capping the table-land. Carboniferous, cretaceous, and pleistocene rocks were also alluded to; and some evidences of the recent elevation of the coast were brought forward. Besides specimens of rocks and minerals, the following fossils from Western Australia were exhibited: carboniferous fossils and canal-coal

from the Irvin river; fossils of secondary age (*Trigonia*, *Ammonites*, and fossil wood) from the Moresby Range; fossil wood from the Stirling Range and from the Upper Murchison river; *Ventriculites* in flint from Gingin, and brown coal from the Fitzgerald river. The author's views of the geology of the district were shown by an original map and accompanying sections.—2. "On the Zones of the Lower Lias and the *Avicula contorta* Zone." By Charles Moore, Esq., F.G.S. Referring to a paper paper on this subject, by Dr. Wright, which appeared in the sixteenth volume of the society's journal, the author stated that details of the section at Beer-Crowcombe (near Ilminster) in Somersetshire, are now more fully known than they were when the Rev. P. B. Brodie, after having been taken to see that section by the author, communicated to Dr. Wright the notes on it that are published in the paper above referred to. In the first place, Mr. C. Moore described the characters of the Liassic beds at Ilminster, and their relations to the *Avicula contorta* beds and the Keuper as seen in passing from Ilminster through Beer-Crowcombe to Curry-Rival and North Curry—a distance of ten miles. He then treated of the subdivisions of the Lower Lias and the true position of the "White Lias;" and stated that, although Dr. Wright had proposed the following classification—5. *Ammonites Bucklandi* zone; 6. *A. Planorbis* zone (including the White Lias and the *Ostrea* beds); and 7. *Avicula contorta* zone, yet he preferred to group them thus—5. *A. Bucklandi* zone; 6. *A. Planorbis* zone; 7. *Enaliosaurian* zone; 8. *White Lias*; 9. *Avicula contorta* zone: 8 and 9 being equivalent to the "Kössener Schichten" or "Rhætic beds" of Gümbel and other Continental geologists. The arguments in favour of his views the author based chiefly on observations made at Beer-Crowcombe, Stoke St. Mary, Pilsbury, Long Sutton, and other places in Somersetshire; and on a critical examination of the sections at Street, Saltford, &c. as given by Dr. Wright. The communication concluded with descriptions of upwards of sixty species of fossils belonging to the Rhætic beds of England (including their thin representatives discovered by the author in the Vallis near Frome); twenty-eight of these species are new.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Wednesday, May 22; T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair. The Rev. John James, M.A., of Orvington Rectory, Berkshire, was elected an Associate. Dr. Palmer, of Newbury, made a communication relative to the discovery of a Roman villa at Stanmore Farm, near East Ilsby, Berks, and transmitted the antiquities thence obtained. They were found accidentally by some labourers digging chalk, by the fall of the superincumbent soil displaying portions of broken pottery. A portion of wall, 7 feet in length, built of large flint stones well cemented together, was also brought into view, and a careful search (of which particulars were detailed) produced a portion of bronze resembling a stylus, some bits of iron, and some nails. The principal object is a vase $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, with an open-work design of some elegance, and only found in the pottery obtained from the Rhine, which is directed to be engraved. There were various tiles for roofing and other purposes, a bronze spear head of good form, and an iron arrow head with a hole in the centre. Mr. A. S. Bell, of Scarborough, gave information of the discovery of a large dolium or amphora, fished up in the trawling-net of the smack *Vigilant*, of Hull, at the back of the Godwin Sands. It was covered with seaweed, oyster and mussel shells, and a coating of corallines, the greater part of which has been removed. It is 5 ft. 9 in. high and 2 ft. 6 in. in circumference, and capable of holding sixteen gallons. The bottom is round, and it has two handles. The Rev. Mr. Ridgway exhibited a French casting in brass, representing a crucifixion, but of whom is uncertain; the figure is bound to a knotted cross with cords, is bearded, and nearly nude; he is surrounded by a group of male and female figures clothed in Asiatic garb. Mr. Ridgway also exhibited a beautiful carving in wood of the crucifixion of the Saviour, executed in the Netherlands in the early part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Syce Cuming exhibited an interesting disc—a fac-simile in gutta percha of the brazen field of a Limoge enamel of the twelfth century, discovered at Thornholm in Yorkshire. Mr. John Moore, of West Coker, in Somersetshire, forwarded the results of a digging made by some labourers in a field, by which an ancient British interment was brought to light, in April last. Ashes, charcoal, and a variety of comminuted bones constituting a large mass, all pronounced by Mr. and Dr. W. V. Pettigrew to be human, and not having been burnt. Portions of rude unbaked pottery, flint arrow-heads, portions of celts, were also found, rendering the discovery one of interest, and worthy of being printed in the journal. Mr. John Barrow, F.R.S., exhibited the drawing of a stone known as the Fardle stone, which, it was said, is to be deposited in the British Museum. It formed a support for the ring post of a shed in the court yard of Fardle Manor House, near Ivybridge, Devon. It is 4 ft. high and more than 6 inches thick, and has upon it characters not easily read. It was referred for particular examination.

MR. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS'S GRAPHIC LECTURES.—On Monday last Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins concluded his course of lectures on the extinct animals, with sketches of the principal terrestrial quadrupeds formerly inhabiting the earth. The lecturer pointed out the relations of the megatherium, glyptodon, &c., to existing forms, and stated that the extraordinary resemblance of the characters of the fabulous dragon to those of the pterodactyle led to the belief in the existence of this great flying lizard during the earlier ages of the human race. Mr. Hawkins announced his intention to deliver a supplementary lecture at the Egyptian Hall on Monday next, the 2nd of June, "On the order Quadrumana," with a view of comparing and contrasting the structure of the gorilla and other apes with that of man.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.—Royal Institution. 2. General Monthly Meeting. 8. Mr. C. T. Newton, "On the Sculptures of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, lately deposited in the British Museum." Entomological. 8. United Service Institution. 8. Captain C. P. Colea, "The Construction of Iron-cased Ships," a supplement to the Lecture of June 29, 1860.

TUES.—Royal Institution. 8. Mr. John Hullah, "On the History of Modern Music." Ethnological. 8. 1. Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., "On a Systematic Mode of Craniometry." 2. Mr. G. R. H. Major, F.S.A., "On Australian Tradition." Photographic. 8. Civil Engineers Institution. 9. President's Conversation.

- WED.....Society of Arts. 83. Mr. William Hawes, "On the International Exhibition of 1862." Geological. 8. Ethnological. 83.
- THURS.....Royal Institution. 3. Mr. Pengelly, "On the Devonian Age of the World." Linnean. 8. Dr. James Salter, "On certain sexual monstrosities in the genus *Passiflora*." 2. Mr. F. Smith, "On Hymenopterous Insects collected in the Islands of Ceram, Celebes," &c. Chemical. 8. 1. Mr. Arthur W. Lennox, "On Bromide of Carbon." 2. Dr. Daubeny, "On the power possessed by the roots of plants of rejecting poisons, or abnormal substances presented to them." Antiquaries. 83.
- FRIDAY.....Archæological Institution. 4. Royal Institution. 8. Professor Tyndall, "On the Physical Basis of Solar Chemistry."
- SAT.....Royal Institution. 3. Professor Max Müller, "On the Science of Language."

MISCELLANEA.

ON SATURDAY, the 25th May, the annual general meeting of the members of the London Library was held, the Right Hon. Earl Stanhope, V.P., being in the chair. The report stated that the total number of members was 846; and that by a comparison of the additions and losses during the year the library was in a pecuniary sense the gainer of 316*l.* 10*s.* In consequence of the increased value of the library the insurance had been raised to 10,000*l.* The expenditure in books had been 417*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, and 1330 volumes and 71 pamphlets had been added to the library. Among the donors of books were H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Botfield, M.P., Mr. Walter Sterling, Dr. Travers Twiss, Mr. B. B. Woodward, and several of the learned societies. The Bishop of St. David's, Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P., Dr. Hawtrey, and Mr. Goldwin Smith, were elected members of the committee of management in the room of General Fox, Mr. Spedding, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Venables, who retire. The Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart., and Mr. Arthur Helps, were re-elected. Certain changes in the rules, which refer to the notice given of special and annual meetings of the members, was proposed and passed.

The large masses of rhododendrons, azaleas, and other American plants on each side of the Grand Promenade, in the Kew Gardens, and those on the slopes and mounds of the Fairies' Glen or Hollow-way in the Royal Pleasure Grounds near the Thames, are progressing towards their prime, and when covered with blossom of various colours will present for several weeks a most magnificent sight of surpassing interest and beauty. The chestnut, lilac, laburnum, and hawthorn trees are now in their greatest perfection. The blue bell or wild hyacinth in the woods of the new Arboretum are also in full flower.

The progress of the Ordnance Survey was greatly retarded during the past year, not only by the wet summer and severe winter, but by the employment of 390 surveyors and draughtsmen upon surveys and plans connected with the defence of the country. But the great survey, on the scale of 25 inches to a mile, is being gradually prosecuted in Scotland and in the northern counties of England; and Colonel Sir H. James suggests, in his report for the year, that it should be at once decided whether the cadastral survey is to be extended to the rest of England, so that in that case it may be undertaken while we have an admirably trained body of men for the performance of the work. It is considered that if we are to have in England, as in Ireland, a Landed Estates Court to give facilities for the transfer and registration of property, an accurate survey will be of much importance. The cost of completing this great work was estimated last year at not exceeding 1,450,000*l.*, and likely to be less. Plans illustrating the movements of the allied forces in China have been published by this department, the topographical department of the War-office, and copies sent to all the regiments in the service. Returns of the equipment of an army in the field have been commenced; they are intended to comprise the number, price, and weight of every article necessary for the supply of bodies of troops; they will be tabulated, and accompanied by drawings of the several articles. A work containing returns of the strength, organization, equipment, &c., of the armies of Europe has been published in three volumes. The publication of *Doomsday Book* by means of photozincography is intended to be continued county by county.

A further report from the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 brings the account of their proceedings down to the present time, when the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society are on the eve of opening, and the second Great Exhibition building is begun. To the Horticultural Society the Commissioners have let twenty-two acres of the land purchased by them at South Kensington—the centre of the estate, forming an ornamental interior court to any buildings which may be hereafter erected along the fine open roads that have been constructed round the main square or heart of the property. The receipts from the gardens, after paying current expenses and interest on the money borrowed by the society for the formation of the gardens and by the commissioners for the erection of arcades to enclose them, are to be divided equally between the society and the commissioners: in other words, the rent to be half the profits. In these new gardens is to be erected the memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, towards the cost of which the sum of 6000*l.* has been provided by public subscription. The report contains also the official documents relating to the second Great Exhibition of 1862. The land for it is granted by the Commissioners of 1851 rent free; and of the part of the building which is to be of a permanent character these commissioners are willing to grant to the Society of Arts a long lease at a moderate ground rent, on condition of the building being used solely for holding exhibitions and for purposes connected with the promotion of arts and manufactures. If next year's Exhibition should not fall upon troublesome times there is every reason to hope very much concerning it. Since 1851 commerce has been so developed that a knowledge of the productions of other nations is a necessary part of mercantile education; population and wealth have greatly increased, and there have been numberless inventions and improvements in manufactures; and the desire to see, and by seeing to attain knowledge, coupled with the love of art, has received an extraordinary stimulus in all civilized countries. The report adverts to the refusal of the Common's committee of last year to sanction a separation of the collections in the British Museum, and

says, "We are not aware whether her Majesty's Government have come to any decision." This statement is signed by Lord Palmerston and nearly half the Cabinet.

THE REFORMATION IN SWEDEN.

AT THE TIME WHEN GUSTAVUS VASA BECAME KING the first rays had pierced to Sweden of that light which Luther had kindled in Germany. Two brothers, Olaus and Laurentius, the sons of Peder, a rich smith in Örebro, had received their first instruction in a Carmelite monastery. After the fashion of the time, they were sent abroad to complete their studies. Suddenly they hear of the immense and universal renown of Dr. Martin Luther, at Wittenberg. Some praised him highly, but more numerous were they who abhorred and condemned him as the worst of heretics, and as a seducer of the people. Full of curiosity, the brothers hastened to Wittenberg to hear a man so famous. They had no need to listen long to his words: they were soon convinced, as well by his simple but vigorous eloquence, as by the expressions of the Bible itself, to the study of which he urged the huge host of disciples who gathered round him. Eagerly they began to study that book, from reading which the Popes and Papists so jealously kept every one. At the reading of Christ's simple, holy doctrine the scales fell from their eyes. They clearly saw that truth was with Luther, and error with the Catholics. They had read Christ's words, that not he who crieth "Lord, Lord!" but he who doeth the Father's will, is holy; and vain and false they now regarded the teaching that the forgiveness of sins could be obtained by money, by gifts to the Church, by pilgrimages, by fasts, by the intercessory prayers of the saints, by processions to the images and shrines of the saints, and by things kindred to all these. They had read the command of the Saviour to his disciples, "Let your light shine before men," and his words, "Go forth into the world, and preach the Gospel to all nations;" and it was in vain that the Catholic priests tried to persuade them that the people should be kept in ignorance of God's own word, and that in its place reliance should be placed on the interpretations of the priests. They had read that all men are sinners, and it was in vain that the Papists sought to prove to them that the Popes were infallible. They had read the words of Christ: "The Lord thy God thou shalt honour, and Him alone shalt thou serve;" and they were no longer willing to bow the knee to dead saints or living prelates. They read the Holy Scriptures night and day, but nowhere could they find a single word about fasts, pilgrimages, saints, monasteries, purgatory, and much else of the same sort, to which the Papists attach supreme importance; on the contrary, much was said in the Bible about humility, purity of life, disinterestedness, compassion, and many the like virtues, which by the Papists are often neglected. These lofty truths kindled a sudden but clear light in every mind, a living and warm fire in every heart; and from Wittenberg streamed forth in every direction Luther's disciples, preaching, as he had preached, the Bible's uncorrupted word, in spite of a thousand obstacles, a thousand persecutions; yea, they often sealed with their blood the truth of their doctrine. Among these disciples were the two brothers above named. The eldest, Olaus, intrepid, vivacious, vehement, courageous, resolute, learned; skilful in defending his cause with his pen, but still more with his tongue. The younger, Laurentius, softer, yet not less zealous; less eloquent, but an abler writer, and also more learned than his brother. Both inflexible in their adherence to what they considered right, they both, at the hands of Luther, took the degree of Master of Arts in 1518, Olaus being twenty-one and Laurentius nineteen years of age. The eldest accompanied Luther on a journey which he made to visit the churches and schools of North Germany. From this journey Olaus gained much experience. Such were the two men by whose help Gustavus Vasa introduced the Lutheran doctrine into Sweden. Immediately after their return home in 1519, Olaus was received as Chancellor by Bishop Mathias at Strängnäs, and as superintendent of the school there. He began forthwith zealously to propagate the new doctrines, and found both adherents and opponents; but the great warlike movements attracted the attention of every one, and Olaus could teach in peace. In the year 1521 the father of Olaus and Laurentius died at Örebro, and the brothers hastened home to the funeral. They found on arriving that their father had given a field near the town to the Carmelite monks to say masses for his soul. For the Papists taught that the souls of men after death have to be purified in a place called Purgatory from their remaining sins before being admitted into Heaven; likewise they taught that the more masses the monks said for the departed, the sooner was his soul delivered; and in this fashion they induced many persons who were dying to bequeath to them great riches, in order that the monks might read so many more masses for their souls. Such a legacy had Peder the Smith at Örebro made; but the sons opposed themselves thereto, as to a needless superstition. Their mother then began to weep, saying that that was an unlucky hour when they with great expense began to receive instruction, for they had thereby been led to such wickedness that they now grudged their father a small patch of ground given to secure his eternal salvation. The brothers tried to prove that the masses of the monks could have no influence on the salvation of their father's soul, which must be judged by his own deeds, and not by the words of others. They asked if their mother understood the Latin masses, and what she thought about them. She answered: "I do not understand them; but when I hear them I earnestly beseech God to grant what they pray for, and I doubt not that what they pray for is granted." The mother, however, was at last quieted; but presently came the monks to bury the deceased in accordance with his will. The brothers drove them and their Latin books away, and buried their father themselves. The monks complained to their superior; he to the canons of the cathedral at Strängnäs, the episcopal see being vacant at the time. The canons complained to Bishop Brask, and he, finally, to the Pope, to whom, in the act of accusation, the brothers were represented as the most abominable of heretics and blasphemers, and as deserving, therefore, the heaviest punishment. But the brothers continued, both in Strängnäs and wherever they went, to propagate their doctrine, fearing neither the canons of the cathedral, nor the Bishop, nor the Pope, nor any human power.—From the *Swedish of Fryxell*.

OBITUARY.

CARDWELL, Rev. Edward, D.D., F.R.S., Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, and uncle to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.A. of Balliol College, and M.P. for the city of Oxford, died on Friday last, the 23rd ult. Dr. Cardwell, as we learn from *Crockford's Clerical Directory*, graduated at Brasenose College, of which society he was elected a Fellow. In Easter term, 1809, Mr. Cardwell was placed in the first class "In Literis Humanioribus," and in the second class "In Disciplinis Math. et Phys.," and proceeded to B.A. the same year, M.A. 1812, B.D. 1819, D.D. 1831, and was elected by Convocation to the Camden Professorship of Ancient History in 1826. He was also a Delegate of Estates, Delegate of the Press, Curator of the University Galleries, Perpetual Delegate of Privileges, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, author of "Aristotle's Ethica," 2 vols., University Press, 1828; "Lectures on the Coinage of the Greeks and Romans," Murray, 1832; "New Testament in Greek and English," 2 vols., University Press, 1837; "Josephus de Bell. Jud.," 2 vols., ib., 1837; "Two Liturgies of Edward VI., with a preface, 3 edits., 1852; "Documentary Annals of the Church of England," 2 vols., 2 edits., 1844; "History of Conferences on the Prayer-book," 3 edits., 1849; "Synodalia," 2 vols., 1842; Reform Legg. Eccles., 1853; "Bishop Gibson's Synodus Anglicæ," 1854.

HENSLOW, the Rev. John Stevens, Professor of Botany at the University of Cambridge, and Rector of Hitcham, Suffolk, died lately in the 65th year of his age. He was born at Rochester, where his father held an important office under Government. His education was at the grammar there, and St. John's College. He proceeded B.A. in 1818, as 16th Wrangler. In the following year he took holy orders, and in 1821 commenced M.A. In 1822 he succeeded the celebrated Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke in the Professorship of Mineralogy; but the circumstances

of his election were productive of a dispute and an arbitration, but before the promulgation of the award Mr. Henslow had ceased to hold the professorship. In 1825 he was elected Professor of Botany on the death of the Rev. Thomas Martyn, B. D. His acquirements in botany and mineralogy deservedly obtained for him a high reputation, and his name cannot fail to be held in esteem by men of science. It is particularly worthy of notice that he was the discoverer of coprolites, the manufacture of which for manuring purposes is now extensively carried on in almost every part of the country. The following are the principal works which have proceeded from Professor Henslow's pen: "A Geological Description of Anglesea," 1822; "Syllabus of a course of Lectures on Mineralogy," 1823; "Remarks on the payment of the expenses of Out-voters at a University Election," 1826; "Sermon on the first and second Resurrection," 1829; "The Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany," 1835 (forming Vol. LXXV. of "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia"); "The botanical portion of 'Le Bouquet des Souvenirs,'" 1840; "Report on the Diseases of Wheat," 1841; "Account of the Roman Antiquities found at Rougham," 1843; "Letter to the Farmers of Suffolk, with a Dictionary of the terms used," 1843; "Address to the Members of the University of Cambridge on the expediency of improving, and on the Funds required for remodelling and separating the Botanic Garden," 1846; "Roman-British Remains—On the materials of the Sepulchral Vessels found at Warden, Bedfordshire," 1846; "Questions on the subject matter of sixteen Lectures in Botany required for a Pass Examination," 1851; "A Dictionary of Botanical Terms," 1856; "Flora of Suffolk," 1860 (jointly with E. Skepper). He was also a frequent contributor of papers on zoology and geology to the *Gardener's Chronicle*, the *Zoologist*, the "Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society," and other scientific periodicals. A list of his communications will be found in Agassiz' "Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica," vol. iii. p. 220.

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

HISTORIES OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSES.

THE CONCLUDING SECTION of "The House of Charles Knight" will appear in the CRITIC for the 15th of June; to be followed shortly by histories of other Houses.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, and continuing through every day next week, the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson will disperse the treasures of the ancient Library of Archbishop Tenison, collected during the reigns of Charles II., James, William, and Anne. The Library in St. Martin's-in-the-fields had long been practically useless, and the decision of the Charity Commissioners to put it up to auction, must meet the approval of common sense. The library of the British Museum is now the centre to which every student in London turns for information and reference, and if the Museum secures from the Tenison Library any books it does not already possess, every public end will be served and the trouble and expense of the maintenance of a separate library economised. Amongst the books are many rarities, the titles and prices of which we shall as usual report. In the course of the season the Tenison collection of MSS. will also be sold off; it is only the printed books next week.

A new month usually brings a fair crop of literary announcements, but this month the crop is very meagre. Messrs. Longmans quarterly *Notes on Books*, tells little we have not heard before. The advertisements of Mr. Murray; Messrs. Blackwood and Son; Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.; Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn; Messrs. Chapman and Hall; Messrs. S. Low and Son, not to name others, are almost blank as to novelties. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. next week will publish the long expected Life of Edward Forbes; and shortly the Memoirs, Correspondence and Unpublished Writings of Alexis de Tocqueville, from the French—the numerous and favourable reviews of which have awakened much interest and must have sent many readers to the French edition.

This week there is little of consequence to report. An Autobiography of Miss Cornelia Knight, companion to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, with extracts from her journals and anecdote books, is another addition to that immense literature of court and social gossip which makes the age of George III. the best known and most familiar in our annals. Another work in the same line is the Romance of Diplomacy, or the Memoirs and Correspondence of Sir Robert Murray Keith, English Ambassador to Austria and to Denmark. Prison Books and their Authors, by Mr. J. A. Langford, is a theme which, if it only meets fair treatment, cannot fail to make an interesting volume. A Week at the Land's-end, by Mr. J. T. Blight, is a handbook to that promontory which, alike in its scenery, its plants, birds and fishes, its legends, and its antiquities, is a very paradise in which to spend an idle week. Mr. D. Page gives us another of his popular geological works on "The Past and Present Life of the Globe from a Sketch in Outline of the World's Life System." In the way of novels we have "The Broken Troth," by Mr. Philip Ireton, from the Italian; "The Step-Sisters;" "Ruth Baynard's Story," and "Thinking and Acting."

THE NUMBER OF WORKS published last week in Paris was over two hundred, but none of them of very great literary importance. We observe a work by M. X. Lançon, on Lord Macaulay and his Essays; and the appearance of the first series of the Emperor's speeches, messages, letters, and proclamations, from 1849 to 1861. M. D. Nizard, the Academician, has completed his history of French literature, in four volumes. Among a class of books with taking titles, which always find customers, we have: "Crimes et Amours des Bourbons de Naples, ou les Mystères de la Camarilla;" the "Train de plaisir à travers le Quartier Latin," by Adrien Desprez; and "Petits mystères der Quartier Latin," by Edmond Robert. Gretry will shortly bring out "Mémoires ou Essais sur la Musique." Vogel has in the press a "Voyage en Afrique;" and P. Voituren, a work in two volumes, which was complimented by the French Academy, "Recherches philosophiques sur les principes de la Science du Beau."

We have received the concluding volume of M. Garnier-Pagès' "Histoire de la Révolution de 1848," one of the most truthful and stirring historical works of the season. As a book of reference it will be invaluable as to order of events in that great life-drama and the parties who were most conspicuous in its enactment. Poland, Prussia, Austria, and Hungary are the subjects of the third and closing volume. The interest of the narrative does not flag for an instant; and the official documents quoted by the author, while they testify to his zeal and industry, guarantee the soundness of his arguments. An English translation is promised very shortly.

We have to acknowledge the favour of a portion of the proof sheets of the first part of another work now going through the press, to be published by Pagnerre, viz., "Mémoires sur Carnot (1753-1823) par son fils." We need scarcely remind the reader that Carnot was one of the great men of the first French revolution, to whose merits and character Lord Brougham has done the ample justice they merited. For many years his son has been engaged upon these memoirs, writing with the love of a son and the impartiality of a true historian. We wish that our space would permit us to give a few quotations from this charming specimen volume. It is dedicated to his children. "I dedicate to you a work commenced before your birth. When death-silence succeeded the paternal counsels which had directed my youth, I resolved to seek in the study of the life of my father a compass to direct my own life. I turned over in memory the personal conversations of eight years passed at the hearth of an exile; I surrounded myself with all the historical documents which might enable me to complete my souvenirs, and I took the pen." And to that pen the public will shortly be indebted for one of the most interesting biographies of the day. Two of the greatest dangers a man can run in literature are, first, the writing of his own memoirs, and, secondly, that of writing those of a dear friend or relation. In the first case there may be a great amount of reticence or wanton revelations of what does not concern the public; and in the second, esteem for the dead may withhold much of that which the public is entitled to know, and to expatiate on deeds and qualities which have very little interest to the same public. Judging, however, from a hasty perusal of the sheets before us, we consider that the son of the celebrated republican has done his duty both to his parent and the public, because, beyond

the special topic, the author utters much which bears directly on the present and future of France and Europe. It is through such memoirs as the present that the great French revolution will be accurately known to posterity.

Several novelties are already announced as present-books for 1862, as "Chasses aux Indes," by M. Castillon, Professor in St. Barbe; and the "Pagode de Kari," a collection of tales by A. C. Bouyer and Castillon.

There appeared the other day a pamphlet entitled "Waterloo, par M. Louis Veullot," having for its object to demonstrate that at Waterloo Protestant ideas had triumphed over Catholic. The publishers were Messrs. Gaumes frères. Immediately upon its appearance, M. Dentu issued a pamphlet in the same form, with the title, "A M. Louis Veullot, Waterloo." This similarity of title led to a law-suit, the former publishers calling upon M. Dentu to modify his title, and to pay them 1000 francs damages. They argued that the similarity of title tended to confuse purchasers to their detriment as publishers. It was contended on the other hand, that as the second pamphlet was a reply to the first, and addressed distinctly to M. Veullot, no such confusion could arise; and that they were perfectly justified in quoting passages from his pamphlet in order to reply to them. The court took this view of the case; the claims of MM. Gaume were disallowed, and they were condemned to pay the costs of the action.

Dr. J. F. J. Arnoldt is bringing out a work of considerable interest to German scholars, "Fr. Aug. Wolf in seinem Verhältnisse zum Schulwesen und zur Paedagogik." Wolf was one of the first critics of his day, and it was the regret of Niebuhr that nothing had been attempted to perpetuate the memory of his services to learning and education. A handy book for the scholar's table, saving him occasionally time and research, is the "Orbis Latinus," compiled by Dr. J. G. Th. Graesse, being a kind of supplement to every Latin and geographical dictionary—a catalogue of Latin names of the principal towns, cities, seas, rivers, &c., with their modern equivalents; also, a list of the same in the vernacular with their Latin equivalents. The most important book of the week is Dr. Hermann Burmeister's "Reise durch die La Plata-Staaten," in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, with respect especially to the physical condition and state of culture of the Argentine Republic. Dr. Burmeister is professor of zoology and conservator of the museum in the University of Halle. As a contribution to physical science the work will occupy a first-class rank. The author enters into the climatology, geography, geognostic structure of the soil, and the fauna of the various provinces he visited: he has an interesting chapter on Mendoza, the scene of the late frightful earthquake. A new German quarterly has appeared with the title of *Orient und Occident*, the editor being Theodor Benfey. The nature of this quarterly may perhaps be gathered by quoting the title of two or three of the articles in the last number, as "The Mythology of the Rig Veda," "Studies on Goethe's West-easterly Divan," "The most Ancient History of Egypt from Arabian Tales of Magic and the Wonderful," and "Merlin," where the eastern origin of this legend, long regarded as occidental, is traced. Baron Franz Gemmingen von Massenbach has published a work which may possibly prove interesting to military men—"Deutschland und seine Nachbar-staaten," a contribution to the military geography of central Europe.

The *Börsenblatt* publishes the report of the general meeting of German booksellers at the Leipsic fair in April last, from which it appears that that body financially is in a very flourishing condition. It is now twenty-five years since they founded an institution or "purse" for the relief of decayed booksellers, their widows, &c. They have raised during this period, in small subscriptions among themselves, above 6,800*l*. During the same time they have come to the aid of 82 booksellers, 79 widows and children of booksellers, 135 clerks, and 17 widows and children of clerks. Their organ, the *Börsenblatt*, brings them an annual profit of about 280*l*. Considering that the great bulk of the members subscribe only about 3*s*. a year, the German booksellers have reason to be pleased with their position.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S Lectures on the Science of Language at the Royal Institution will be published immediately by Messrs. Longman and Co. after the delivery of the last lecture.

HOMELESS; or, a Poet's Inner Life: a novel. By M. Goldschmidt, author of "Jacob Bendixen," is announced by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

HOMER, A SPORTSMAN, forms the heading of a chapter in Mr. Charles Boner's forthcoming volume of "Forest Creatures." It will review the passages in the Iliad, Odyssey and Homeric Hymns relating to the sports of the field.

THE MANUAL OF THE SUB-KINGDOM CÆLESTERATA, by Professor Reay Greene of Queen's College, Cork, is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co. Cælesterata are a large group of Zoophytes which Professor Greene has made his peculiar study.

DR. LATHAM'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY, on the basis of Johnson's, will not appear until next year. It is intended to commence its issue in parts in January.

MR. J. D. MORELL is preparing for publication, by Messrs. Longmans, "A System of Mental Philosophy, based on the Principles of Natural Science."

THE ECCLECTIC REVIEW to which Robert Hall, John Foster, and James Montgomery used to contribute, has, of late years, been reduced to hard straits to find a living. In the hope of a renewed prosperity its size is to be increased to 128 pages, that of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and its price reduced to one shilling; in old times it was half-a-crown. Its new editor is the Rev. E. Paxton Hood, the author of a life of Wordsworth. He says, if he can realise a sale of 4000 copies, the *Review*, at a shilling, will pay.

THE FAMILY LIBRARY, consisting of eighty volumes, and originally published by Mr. Murray, is about to be re-issued by Mr. Tegg at the rate of thirteen volumes monthly, 3*s*. 6*d*. each. In the series are works by Sir Walter Scott, Southey, Lockhart, Dean Milman, Washington Irving, Allan Cunningham, Tytler, Rev. G. R. Gleig, Sir D. Brewster, Coleridge, Sir F. B. Head, Crofton Croker, Professor Aytoun, Roscoe, Sir Francis Palgrave, and other well-known names.

MR. MOY THOMAS'S new memoir of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, prefixed to Mr. Bohn's edition of her Works and Letters, was done so well that it has induced the family to place all the documents relating to her at his service. From Mr. Thomas we may in course of time expect an exhaustive biography of the wittiest Englishwoman of last century.

DR. GOULBURN'S sermon preached to the Paddington Volunteers on "The Grounds of True Patriotism" is announced by Messrs. Rivingtons.

PROFESSOR MANSEL has published a Letter addressed to Professor Goldwin Smith concerning the Postscript to his Lectures on the Study of History.

THE REV. J. LLEWELYN DAVIES will write the fourth of Messrs. Macmillan's series of Tracts for Priests and People. It is entitled "The Signs of the Kingdom of Heaven: an Appeal to Scripture on the Question of Miracles."

DR. NEIL ARNOTT has completed "A Survey of Human Progress" from the lowest state of the savage to the most advanced civilisation. He holds that more rapid changes are now taking place in the condition of mankind than in any former age. The work will be published this month by Messrs. Longman and Co.

AWAS-I-HIND; or, a Voice from the Ganges: being a solution of the true source of Christianity, by an Indian Officer, will be published immediately by Mr. Manwaring.

HENRY IV. AND MARIE DE MEDICI, by Miss Freer, forming the second part of her History of the Reign of Henry IV., will be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett next week.

MR. CORDY JEAFFRESON'S "Book about Doctors" is about to be published in a cheap and revised edition in one volume.

LEIGH HUNT'S "Saunter through the West-end" is announced for immediate issue by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

MR. G. WHYTE MELVILLE will commence a new tale in *Fraser's Magazine* on the completion of "Ida Conway."

DR. WOLFF'S amazing and amusing life is published this week in a single volume—a cheap, enlarged, and revised edition.

"GREAT CATCHES AND GREAT MATCHES" is a new novel in preparation by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

MR. MICHAEL W. ROONEY and Mr. W. B. Kelly, classical booksellers in Dublin, have gone to war in Chancery. Mr. Rooney, in 1855, engaged Mr. Roscoe Mongan, of Trinity College, to prepare a translation of Virgil for 4*l*. 10*s*. This he published as "Mongan's Aldine Virgil—Virgil, the Æneid, Books I. to XII. complete; with English Notes, Explanatory and Critical;" and on the 21st December 1860, registered the translation as his at Stationers' Hall. In October 1860, Mr. W. B. Kelly also brought out an edition of "Mongan's Aldine Virgil," and on the 22nd May Mr. Rooney applied for an injunction to restrain its publication as being a copy, in great part, from his work. Mr. Kelly contested Mr. Rooney's claim to the copyright, and the trial was deferred for a fortnight; Mr. Kelly being directed in the meanwhile to keep an account of all sales of the work.

MISS M. C. HUME'S volume "Obscure Texts of Scripture" will be published immediately by Mr. Manwaring.

WELDON'S REGISTER will in July appear in an enlarged form, on thicker paper, and its price will be raised from twopence to sixpence.

THE AUTHOR OF A GOOD SCHOOL-BOOK, if he only hold the copyright, is among the most fortunate of his craft. For instance, Meadow's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary this week attains its 38th edition.

THE *Irish Times* and the *Daily Express* are two Dublin morning papers, and, being alike in politics and religion, are deadly rivals; and on Thursday, last week, appeared in the Kingstown (Dublin) Police Court the *Express*, charging the *Times* with "unlawfully and maliciously conspiring, combining, and confederating to injure it." It appears that the boys who carried the *Express* for sale to the thriving suburb of Kingstown were waylaid by the emissaries of the *Times*, bribed, and their stock of papers bought up wholesale, so that readers of the *Express* at Kingstown were compelled to buy the *Irish Times* or go without news. The defence was, that there was nothing unlawful in buying any number of the *Express* if the boys were willing to sell, and at full price too. Judgment was deferred for a week.

MRS. CLIVE, the authoress of "Paul Ferrol" and of "IX. Poems by X," has a new poem in the press, which Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. will publish.

MR. SPEDDING'S eighth and ninth volumes of his edition of Bacon's works, we are glad to hear, will soon be published. They will contain about 400 pages each, and include every extant work of an occasional character composed by Bacon during the first forty years of his life. "The text," says Mr. Spedding, "which was much in need of revision, has been collated throughout with the original MSS. or the most authentic copies. Questions of doubtful authorship have been carefully examined; and in all cases—especially where any new matter, biographical or historical, is introduced—care has been taken to give precise references to the authority upon which each statement is made: the authority cited being always one which the editor has himself seen." The matters treated of in these volumes are too many and various to admit of enumeration; but it may be stated that they include the history of Bacon's connection with the Earl of Essex from the beginning to end: the "Declaration of the Treasons," &c., being the last piece which they contain. The method pursued in this last division of Mr. Spedding's edition may as well be given in his own words as follows: "Every authentic writing and every intelligibly-reported speech of Bacon's (not belonging to either of the other divisions) which can be found in print or in manuscript will be set forth at full length, each in its due chronological place; with an explanatory narrative running between, in which the reader will be supplied, to the best of my skill and knowledge, with all the information necessary to the right understanding of them. In doing this—since the pieces in question are very numerous, and scattered, with few and short intervals, over the whole of Bacon's life—I shall have to enter very closely into all the particulars of it; so that this part when finished will, in fact, contain a complete biography of the man—a biography the most copious, the most minute, and by the very necessity of the case the fairest, that I can produce: for any material misinterpretation in the commentary will be at once confronted and corrected by the text. The new matter which I shall be able to produce is neither little nor unimportant; but more important than the new matter is the new aspect which (if I may judge of other minds by my own) will be imparted to the old matter by this manner of setting it forth. I have generally found that the history of an obscure transaction becomes clear as soon as the simple facts are set down in the order of their true dates; and most of the difficulties presented by Bacon's life will be found to disappear when these simple records of it are read in their natural sequence, and in their true relation to the business of the time."

JERUSALEM, a Sketch of the City and Temple, from the Earliest Times to the Siege of Titus, by Mr. Thos. Lewin, M.A., is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co. Upon the antiquities of Jerusalem great light has been thrown during the last twenty years by Schultz, Krafft, and Tobler, in Germany, and Dr. Robinson, Williams, Fergusson, and Thrupp, in England. To arrange and systematise the results of their labour for the illustration of the Old and New Testament is the purpose of Mr. Lewin's sketch, which will be accompanied with maps and plans.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—By Messrs. A. Hall, Virtue, and Co., "The Plumb Line; or, the True System of the Interpretation of the Scripture;" by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, "A Reply to the Essays and Reviews; or, Christianity Vindicated from the Sceptical Attacks of the Septem Contra Christum," by an M.A. of Cambridge; by Mr. Thompson, "Things that I Doubt; dedicated to the Authors of Essays and Reviews," by a Doubting Disciple; by Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker, "Revelation and Belief: a Word of Counsel to the Old and New Testament Theological Crisis," by the Rev. Archibald Weir; and Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., announce "An Answer," by the Rev. Canon Woodgate.

SIX YEARS IN ITALY, by Miss K. Crichton, will be published next week by Mr. Skeet.

THE PRESS OF CONSTANTINOPLE is about to be increased by the addition of a new Arabic weekly journal, to be called the *Djerrab*, and be aided by Ahmed Faris Effendi, who was employed for many years in London in connection with Arabic literature.

LEADERS OF PUBLIC OPINION IN IRELAND is announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN, whose "Season: a Satire" won some praise and more censure, turns on his critics and prints "My Satire and its Censors." Mr. Hardwicke was advertised as its publisher; but the satire being too severe and personal for his taste, Mr. Austin has transferred it to Mr. Manwaring, of King William-street.

THE NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION celebrated its annual meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday evening, the 23rd May. The report stated that the subscriptions for the year had been 46l. 9s. 6d. This was an increase of 7l. 9s. 6d. on the previous year. The donations had been 39l. 9s. 8d., and after meeting the necessary expenses, a balance of 38l. 9s. 8d. remained in the hands of the treasurer. The committee regretted that their funds would not allow them to increase the number of pensioners. It was also a matter of regret that, as the subscription was only 5s. per annum, a larger number of the trade had not joined the Institution. Mr. Charles Dickens was to have presided, but was prevented by illness, and Mr. Wilkie Collins took his place. He proposed the toast of the evening, "Success to the Newsvendors' Provident and Benevolent Institution," and said he felt considerable interest in the Institution—first, because he was a literary man, and was interested in knowing what his brother literary men were producing; and secondly, because he was one of the universal public to which newspapers were addressed. Let them consider the varied interests to which the news-vending trade ministered throughout the year. People were so accustomed to the newspaper boy, that they were in danger of forgetting the important services he performed. He might be four feet high. His clothes might not be of the most fashionable cut, and his name might be Jack. He might indulge in the undignified habit of whistling in the streets, and of playing at leap-frog over the posts after delivering his papers. Yet, for all his social drawbacks, he was a most important public functionary. Mr. Collins then enlarged on the commercial importance of newspapers to London.

DR. FORBES WINSLOW delivered an address on Medicine in its Relations to Science and Literature, to the Medical Literary Society, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, on Friday evening, 24th May. He observed that some of the most eminent medical men had been also distinguished for their high literary merits; but it had not unfrequently happened that their literary skill had been far from equalled by their professional success. In illustration he referred to the cases of Goldsmith, Dr. Darwin, author of "The Botanic Garden," Aken-side, Dr. Mason Good, Sir Samuel Garth, John Locke, Sir Thomas Browne, Dr. Joseph Black, Dr. Thomas Young, Dr. Woollaston, Smollett, and Keats. He then went on to argue that literary and scientific men were shamefully neglected by the Government in England. It was not so abroad. Even Galileo was not persecuted to the degree commonly supposed; and Tycho Brahe, Kepler, Descartes, and others, had met with favours almost unknown in England. He concluded by advocating the establishment of an order of literary merit. He would not say whether it should be a star, a cross, or a ribbon; it was the principle for which he contended. Mr. Clark remarked that the failures of literary medical men were not to be attributed to literature, but to a lack of some qualities necessary to successful professional practice. Another gentleman present thought that if the Government granted them hereditary peerages they were not rich enough to accept them; but he was anxious that Lord Palmerston should know that they would consider it a graceful thing for his Lordship to grant a life peerage occasionally to the most distinguished members of the profession.

AMERICA.—A WEST INDIA QUARTERLY MAGAZINE, at 5s., will be commenced on 1st September, published at Kingston, Jamaica, and edited by Mr. Hugh Crookery. It will be wide in its aims, embracing medicine, literature, science, and art, and as the organ of the medical, scientific, and literary classes in the West Indies.

THE PARTISAN LEADER, a sensation novel, by Beverley Tucker, has been published in New York. It professes "to have been secretly printed at Washington in 1836, but immediately suppressed, and to develop the whole history of Southern disunion, with unerring and prophetic accuracy."

A HISTORY OF THE GYPSIES, with a new theory of their origin and diffusion, is announced for publication. Several chapters from the work have appeared in the *New York Dispatch*.

A MEMOIR OF BRUTE, first Bishop of Vincennes, has just appeared in New York, edited by Dr. Bayley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Newark, U.S. It contains a journal, hitherto unpublished, of the Bishop's giving a vivid account of the French Revolution.

FRANCE.—The depressing insecurity which hangs over the French press will be in some degree relieved by the new bill, of which these are some particulars: The measure repeals that provision of the decree of 1852 which declares the suppression of any journal that has been twice condemned for grave offences or infractions of regulations within the space of two years; so that, for the future, suppression would only follow condemnations for grave offences. It also repeals the clause which empowers the Government, after a single condemnation, to pronounce in the course of the two following months either the suspension or suppression of the journal condemned. Lastly, it modifies the effect of warnings, by enacting that they shall cease to have any effect after two years from their date. These changes, without departing from the principles of the organic decree of 17th February, 1852, will give greater security to the interests engaged in the press.

DENMARK.—In England we have happily outlived the intolerance and lawlessness which pulled Dr. Priestley's house in Birmingham to pieces; but a similar ordeal awaits the advocate of unpopular opinions in most parts of the world—from tarring and feathering in the American Republic, to a notice to be over the frontier within three days in the French Empire. Baron Constant Dirckinck Holmfeld of Roskild, Copenhagen, is a voluminous Danish author, and has recently taken an active interest in the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, contesting the strong Danish desire to rule Schleswig-Holstein as a piece of Denmark and nothing more; and whilst maintaining its possession by Denmark, claiming for it fair treatment as inhabited by Germans free, unconquered, and unoffending. The result was, that after receiving many threatening letters, a mob attacked his house, battered in the doors and windows with stones, and compelled the Baron to fly the country for his life, the police protesting that they were unable to afford him protection.

TRADE NEWS.

BANKRUPT.—John William Marsh, Stafford, printer, bookseller, and stationer, June 6 and 27, at eleven, at Birmingham Court. Solicitors, James and Knight, Birmingham, and Bourne and Son, Dudley; official assignee, Kinnear, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

INSOLVENT PETITIONER, at Portugal-street, before Mr. Commissioner Nichols.—Robert Calvert Coulson (sued as Robert Coulson), Goulden-terrace, Barnsbury-road, bookseller's assistant.

MR. GEORGE GUNN, sub-editor of the *Edinburgh Courier*, died at Edinburgh on the 19th May, aged 37. He had been twenty-six years in connection with the *Courant*, having entered its service in boyhood. He was for several years reporter to the paper, and for the last ten years its sub-editor. He was naturally a robust man, but the anxiety and wear and tear involved in providing for a daily newspaper sapped his constitution, and cut him off in his prime.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY (Before Mr. Commissioner FANE).—**RE GREEN AND GRAY**.—APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATES.—These bankrupts, who were manufacturers of materials for making paper, at Garrett Mills, Wandsworth, applied for their certificates. The balance-sheet, prepared by Mr. George Butler, shows: debts, 693; assets, 171l. Separate liabilities of Green, 475l.; assets, 100l. Ditto Gray: liabilities, 790l.; assets, 588l. The Commissioner awarded a first-class certificate to Gray, but the consideration of the application of Green was adjourned for a month.

RE LEWIS.—APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES.—This was the choice of assignees. The bankrupt was the book-auctioneer, of Fleet-street. The debts are about 2000l., in addition to which there are liabilities 10,000l., not expected to be proved against the estate. There are considerable assets. Mr. Charles Whittingham, of Took's-court, Chancery-lane, printer, was chosen assignee; Mr. Nicholson, of Lime-street, is solicitor to the estate.

DIED, on the 20th inst., at Brighton, Mr. Joseph Kilsby, bookseller and stationer, 60, Upper North-street; aged 52.

DIED, at Brighton, on the 21st inst., Mr. Charles Booty, of the firm of Booty and Son, booksellers, stationers, and news-vendors, Kings-road; aged 53.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CRITIC."

SIR,—In the *CRITIC* of last week it is stated that Mr. Bentley has suspended payment; and that Spalding and Hodge are the largest creditors. Will you be good enough to correct this. We are not creditors of Mr. Bentley.—Your obedient servants,
SPALDING AND HODGE.
May 27th, 1861.

[We willingly insert this letter from Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, which no doubt represents literally the exact state of the case at this moment. It cannot be disguised, however, that the rumour to which we alluded, and which is here contradicted, was very prevalent among the trade, and was certainly accepted as true up to a very recent period by persons who had opportunities of accurately informing themselves upon the matter.—ED.]

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By Messrs. S. L. SOTHEBY and J. WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Monday, June 3, and five following days, at one o'clock precisely, the library formed by Archbishop Tenison, during the reigns of Kings Charles II., James II., William III., and Queen Anne.

By THE SAME, in the course of June, the manuscripts collected by Archbishop Tenison.

By THE SAME, in the course of the present season, the library of Baron Humboldt; of the late E. Treherne, Esq.; of the late Charles Lever, Esq.; of the late Charles Birkbeck Hornor, Esq.; of the late Dr. Badinell of the Bodleian, Oxford; of the late Henry Pershouse, Esq., of Birmingham; of the late T. B. Wrightson, Esq.; of the late Rev. T. P. White, of Winchester; and of the late Rev. Dr. Wrench, Vicar of Salehurst. These sales, along with that of the second portion of the Libri collection, must render the auction-room in Wellington-street a place of supreme attraction to every lover of books old, fine and rare, for some months to come.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ENGLISH.

ADAM.—Dales, Scenery, Fishing Streams, and Mines of Derbyshire and surrounding counties, Historical and Geological. By W. Adam. Cr 8vo cl. 2s 6d. W. Kent and Co.
ADVENTURES (The) of Mr. Verdant Green. By Cuthbert Bede. New edit., cr 8vo cl limp, 2s 6d. Jas. Blackwood.
AINSWORTH.—Ovingdean Grange. By W. H. Ainsworth. (Railway Library, Vol. CCXXI.) Fep 8vo bds. 2s. Routledge and Co.
ALMARD.—Prairie Flower. Adventures on the Indian Border. By G. Almard. Fep 8vo bds, 2s. Ward and Lock.
ALEXANDER.—The Gospel of Jesus Christ. Discourses by J. A. Alexander, D.D. Cr 8vo cl, 7s 6d. T. Nelson and Sons.
ANDREW'S Illustrations of the West Indies. 2 vols., oblong folio cl, 3l 3s. Day and Son.
BENTLEY.—A Manual of Botany: including the Structure, Functions, Classification, Properties, and Uses of Plants. By Robt. Bentley, F.L.S. Illustrated. Fep 8vo cl, 12s 6d. Churchill.
BIRCHALL.—England under the Tudors and Stuarts: a History of Two Centuries of Revolution. Expressly arranged and analysed for the use of Students. By Jas. Birchall. Cr 8vo cl, 6s. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.
BRIGHT.—A Week at the Land's End. By J. T. Bright. Fep 8vo cl, 6s 6d. Longman and Co.
BREWSTER.—Improved Target Diagrams and Rifleman's Register. By Robt. Brewster, Captain 5th Leicestershire Volunteer Rifles. 2nd edit., fcp 8vo sewed, 1s 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
CHAMBER.—Jack Adams; or, the Mutiny of the Bounty. By Captain Chamber, R.N. (Naval and Military Library, Vol. III.) Fep 8vo bds, 2s. C. H. Clarke.
CHEERE.—The Church Catechism Explained, with a view to the Correction of Error in Religion and Vice in Life. By the Rev. Edward Cheere, M.A. New edit., fcp 8vo cl, 2s 6d. J. H. and J. Parker.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.....	687	<i>Miscellaneous (continued):</i>	
Gastavus III. and Swedish Literature.....	689	Longfellow's Poetical Works.....	700
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE:—		The Science of Happiness.....	700
<i>History:</i>		Stanford's New Hand Map of the	
Smyth's Romance of Diplomacy.....	680	United States.....	700
<i>Science:</i>		Dalrymple's Observations on the	
The Quadrature of the Circle.....	691	Climate of Egypt.....	700
Dentley's Manual of Botany.....	691	The Boy's own Library.....	700
<i>Voyages and Travels:</i>		Balfour's Uphill Work.....	700
Scherzer's Narrative of the Circum-		Balfour's Sunbeams for all Seasons.....	700
navigation of the Globe by the		Short Notices.....	700
Austrian frigate <i>Norona</i>	692	<i>The Magazines and Periodicals</i> 700	
Short Notices.....	693	EDUCATION, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.—	
<i>Fiction:</i>		<i>Education:</i>	
Routledge's Lily of Mossdale.....	693	The Cottage History of England.....	701
Tronjee's La Reata.....	693	Hughes's Class-book of Physical Geo-	
Thornbury's Icebound.....	693	graphy.....	702
Crispen Ken.....	693	<i>Music and Musicians</i> 702	
O'Flanagan's Gentle Blood.....	694	Concerts for the Ensuing Week.....	703
Grant's Oliver Ellis.....	695	<i>Art and Artists</i> 703	
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>		<i>Science and Inventions:</i>	
Stewart's Practical Angler.....	695	Meetings of the Societies.....	704
Robinson's Handbook of Angling.....	695	Meetings for the Ensuing Week.....	704
Senior's Suggestions on Popular		<i>Miscellaneous</i> 705	
Education.....	697	Obituary.....	706
Cowper's Syrian Miscellanies.....	698	BOOKSELLERS' RECORD 706	
Mr. Disraeli, Col. Lowther, and the		<i>Trade News</i>	708
Council of India.....	699	<i>Sales by Auction</i>	708
Burn's Temperance Dictionary.....	699	<i>Books Recently Published</i>	708
Notes on Art, British Sculptors, &c.	699	ADVERTISEMENTS 681-686, 710-711	
Fowler on Collieries and Colliers.....	699		

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN (by Royal Command).

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Printed and published by JOHN CROCKFORD, at 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C., in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, June 1, 1861.